BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862. { NO. 39.

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J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1-61. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.
Persons having such property to dispose of had better give him a call. H. H. REGISTER.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the March Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of the late Neill Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
March 10th, 1862. W. R. HENRY, Ex'r.
April 2, 1862. 32-8w*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Educational.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Mr. James Southgate and Lady, is located in one of the most delightful villages in North Carolina.
The most thorough instruction in all branches of female education will be imparted by teachers of large experience and undoubted qualification.
The music department is in charge of Prof. V. Kneringer, (of Paris, France,) a pupil of Thalburg. Circulars will be sent to all who desire them. For full particulars, address
JAMES SOUTHGATE,
Louisburg, N. C.
May 8th, 1862. 37-4t

Fredericksburg Items.

From a gentleman who left Fredericksburg a few days ago we gather a few interesting items. He attended the Episcopal Church last Sunday, and was an eyewitness to some things that transpired in the sacred edifice. A Yankee general came to the church door and asked the sexton to show him into the mayor's pew, which he did accordingly. Presently the mayor came in, but seeing Lincoln's servant in his seat, he took himself to the gallery. Immediately afterwards the mayor's family came in, but on beholding such a questionable character in their pew, they disdained to honor old Abe's representative with their company, and they quietly seated themselves in another side of the church. The officiating clergyman omitted the prayer for the "rulers in authority," but offered up an extemporaneous prayer for the cause of the South, which grated more harshly still on the Yankee's sensibilities than the printed one in use.

One of the Federal soldiers went into a millinery store, when the following colloquy ensued:

Yankee.—Have you any crape?
Lady.—Yes; what do you want with it?
Yankee.—To use it for a mourning badge.
Lady.—Who is dead—one of *our* soldiers?
Yankee.—No; one of *ours*.
Lady.—Then you can't have the crape.

So the Yankee had to do his mourning for his dead companion without the show of crape.

Another boasting miscreant went into the store of John Scott, and desired to purchase some tobacco, or some other article, but Mr. Scott said to him he would not sell it to *him*. Then said Yank, "I'll have it anyhow!" "You will!" said Mr. S.; "then you will have to be a stronger man than I am." The Yankee, dreading a personal "irrepressible conflict," and believing "discretion the better part of valor," walked out *minus* the tobacco.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A REMARKABLE GUN.—The Williams gun has been achieving wonders wherever it has been tried. A Kentucky officer, with a few marksmen, took it out a few days ago, and it brought down the game at eighteen hundred yards, just twice the longest range of the enemy's weapons. At twelve hundred yards it was as reliable as most guns at three hundred. The inventor of this gun lives within a stone's throw of the place where we write. This deadly weapon has been invented a whole year, during which time he has sought in vain to have it introduced. At last he has succeeded. The General who ordered the experiments which have resulted as are described, has given such an account of them that a certain number has been ordered. If we had had them a year ago, they might by this time have changed the whole face of the war.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

RETALIATION RECOMMENDED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The rebel Government have this week hung a man in Richmond, *a loyal citizen of the United States*, charged with being a national spy. The United States Government, last winter, arrested one Smithson, a Washington city banker, on the most indubitable evidence that he was a Confederate spy, and communicated treasonable matter daily to Jeff. Davis. Smithson was consigned to Fort Lafayette, but since the rebel Government has set the example of hanging such offenders, Mr. Smithson's friends in the South will not be surprised, perhaps, to learn that he is made to suffer the same doom. The subject has recently received the attention of our Government, but its decision is not yet announced.

A dispatch has been received by James Magee, Esq., British Consul at Mobile, from the British Consul at New Orleans, informing him that the British sloop-of-war Lilly had arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi, in order to furnish protection to English subjects in that city.—*Mobile Tribune, 6th.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE SCALES TURNING.—OUR ARMS VICTORIOUS.—THE ENEMY'S IRON CLADS WHIPPED OFF.—THE GALENA ON FIRE.—THE FEDERAL FLEET RETIRES.

RICHMOND, VA., May 15th—2 P. M.

The following was Bulletined at the newspaper offices this morning:

Federal gunboats, supposed the Monitor and Galena, opened upon our batteries at Wilton, about eight o'clock this morning, at a distance of about five hundred yards.

The enemy fired with great rapidity and violence. Our batteries replied deliberately.

One o'clock, P. M.—We have just fired the Galena, and the other gunboats have retired down the river.

Our loss is four killed and eight wounded.

The Galena was on fire when she retired.

Our troops are in high spirits, and confident of success.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Confirmation of the Galena being Fired.

RICHMOND, VA., May 15th, 1862.

The following official dispatch has been received:

DRURY'S BLUFF, May 15th—11 o'clock, A. M.

SIR: We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the Galena, iron clad. She has withdrawn, and is going down the river, accompanied by three wooden vessels. Our loss in killed and wounded is small. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. FARRAND.

Hon. F. S. MALLORY, Sec'y Navy.

P. S.—The Monitor has also left.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND TO BE DEFENDED AT ALL HAZARDS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 15th, 1862.

The following proclamation was issued to-day by the Governor of Virginia:

A Proclamation.

The General Assembly of this Commonwealth having resolved that the capitol of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property by the State or individuals shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to, and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive, I do therefore request all officers who are out of service from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the capitol of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall at 5 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force, &c. Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon which we fully and confidently rely, but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object in view. The capitol of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the 86th year of the Commonwealth.

(Signed,) JOHN LETCHER.

In accordance with the above proclamation, there was a large assemblage at the City Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the finest spirit prevailed. A brief address was delivered by Gov. Letcher and another by Mayor Mayo.—They both declared that they would never surrender the city. This announcement was received with loud cheering.

Resolutions were adopted for the organization of a regiment to defend the city.

Latest reports from the river state that the Monitor and Galena are steaming down the river.

RICHMOND QUIET.—FEDERAL GUN-BOATS GONE DOWN JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, VA., May 16th, 1862.

The city is very quiet to-day. Business has been suspended in accordance with the President's proclamation.

The Federal gun-boats have gone down James river below City Point.

From Corinth.

MOBILE, ALA., May 15th, 1862.

The *Advertiser's* special despatches from Corinth state that skirmishing had continued throughout the day without results of importance on either side. The Confederates today captured one hundred and fifty beeves. The advance of the Confederates had captured seventy Federals near Paris, Tenn.

European intelligence has been received up to the 27th ult. The London *Times* considers the check to the Federal advance at Shiloh equivalent to a Confederate victory, and finds in it confirmation of its opinion that the military difficulties of the North had just begun—with the attempted invasion of the Cotton States.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition.

The London *Times* speculates on the prospective fate of the negro population of the South, and in any result of the war, sees for them only slavery extermination or extinction.

A weekly journal, established to advocate the Confederate cause, will soon make its appearance in London.

MOBILE, May 16th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from Corinth, May 15th, states that the Missouri *Republican* contains the particulars of the capture of New Orleans, and editorially considers the Confederate cause as gone.

A dispatch from Nashville to the *Republican*, says that Morgan had a narrow escape at Carthage, northeast of Nashville, on the Cumberland river, with twenty of his men, the remaining one hundred and eighty being made prisoners.

On the 6th inst., one hundred and fifty sick and wounded Federals, of Halleck's army, were shipped from Pittsburg Landing to St. Louis.

The Missouri river has fallen two feet in the last twenty-four hours.

The London Times, of 23d ult., says that the battle of Shiloh has given ground for far more apprehension than hope in the North.

There is nothing new in warlike movements this evening. The enemy still hesitates in his threatened advance.

Sixty-one paroled prisoners were sent off to-day. An escort which went with them found the Federal pickets within four miles of Corinth.

The Latest News.

The "New York Herald" of a resent date was brought up yesterday on the flag of truce steamer, which went down on the previous day, to deliver a number of Yankee prisoners to the Federal authorities at Old Point. It contains a "magnificent" account of the battle at Williamsburg, which it announces under a heading in glaring capitals of more than half a column in length. The account states that the Federals gained a splendid victory, and puts down tremendous losses both to the Federals and Confederates.—The surgeon-general of the Federal army of the Peninsula, acknowledges a loss, in killed and wounded, in the engagement at Williamsburg, of three thousand.

From the "Herald's" account, four hundred Confederates who were left wounded on the field of battle, were captured. Our loss, therefore, being admitted at three hundred killed, and five hundred wounded and missing does not come up to one third of the loss of the enemy.

Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, who arrived on the truce boat, had an interview with Gen. McClellan at Old Point, in which he asked him how he could conscientiously claim a victory under such circumstances, especially as we held Williamsburg thirty-six hours after the fight, and only retreated afterwards in accordance with a previous programme. McClellan could give no direct answer, but maintained that it was "a victory."

Abraham Lincoln was at Old Point when the steamer left, in high glee, with his military minions, at the evacuation of Norfolk and the Peninsula. A large quantity of liquor was imbibed on the occasion.

On the way up, the steamer passed the iron-clad Federal steamers, Monitor and Galena, a few miles below City Point. They were moving slowly and cautiously, sounding every rod of the way as they progressed.

The opinion of McClellan is that his army will be in Richmond in a few days. The men believe what he says, and all of them, jubilant on account of the Confederate retreats, "join in his chorus and help him along."—*Richmond Enquirer, 14th inst.*

We learn that four more Yankee prisoners were captured yesterday by our scouts, sent out by the Thirteenth Georgia, on Whitmarsh Island. They were probably looking after comrades who suddenly disappeared the day previous.—*Sav. Republican, 13th inst.*

We clip the following from the local column of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th inst.:

River Defences—Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

It being determined upon to release the large number of Federal prisoners confined in Libby's and other factories, Lieut. Turner, in command of the Curtis Peck and Northampton, shipped some 860 of those worthies, and at 2 A. M. Monday proceeded down the river towards Newport's News. Arriving abreast of Jamestown Island next day at noon, a small shore battery of ours brought the vessels to, by several well directed shells, which fell and exploded in uncomfortable proximity to the prisoners. Being hailed by the U. S. ship Port Royal, (Captain Rogers,) the mission of Lt. Turner was explained—Rogers answering, that if the men were willing to march overland to Newport News, they might be landed then and there. This being objected to, the prisoners were conveyed to the wharf at Newport News, and were received by Gen. Robinson, who, in the absence of Gen. Mansfield, commanded with a force of some 2,500. Messengers being dispatched to General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, that General arrived, being accompanied by Gen. Mansfield. The exchange was agreed upon, but owing to want of facilities and due preparation, the formal disposition of the 860 Federals was not effected until after hours of labor. Some 170 of our men—captured on the Peninsula at various times—were transferred to the care of Lieut. Turner; but the obligation of parole being explained to them by Federal officers, most of them—principally of the 5th North Carolina and 32d Virginia regiments—absolutely refused to take the obligation, avowing their unwillingness to return to Richmond or to fight for the Confederacy again! Some few Alabamians, Mississippians, and Floridians acting similarly, likewise—one of Latham's North Carolina Battery absolutely refusing to return under any circumstances or inducement! The total number of our men brought up by Lieut. Turner was 219 non-commissioned officers and men, besides eight commissioned officers. Eight surgeons, who volunteered to stay with the wounded at Williamsburg, likewise availed themselves of the opportunity to return within our lines, and say that they were very scurvily treated at the hands of Dr. Cuyler, U. S. A. Surgeon-in-Chief at the post, who added insult to injury by claiming to be a Georgian.

On his way down, Lieut. Turner met the Monitor below City Point, and her presence was loudly hailed with vociferous cheers by the prisoners. The iron-clad Galena, Stevens's Battery, with the Monitor, and many gunboats, were seen slowly and cautiously making their way towards Richmond, which city was promised to be visited by them in a few days. The Federal vessels have perfectly buoyed all the channels, so that every inch of water, and every foot of sand bar, are perfectly known to and noted by them. In a long conversation, Captain Rogers, of the Port Royal, seemed sanguine of Federal success, and thought that all further resistance on our part was unnecessary and futile. Our river batteries this Federal officer seemed to look upon and treat with superb contempt, considering them beneath his notice or attention. On his way down, Lieut. Turner saw and heard the magazine of a one-gun battery blow up—supposed to have happened from orders of those in command.

On reaching Warwick bar, the point of obstruction, our paroled prisoners were landed, and everything of value being transferred to the shore, the Curtis Peck, Northampton, and gunboat Jamestown were scuttled, and sunk at that point. Yet Lieut. Turner is of opinion that such impediments will prove of very little, if any, obstruction to the progress of the Federals. At last accounts, the Federal flotilla were reported below City Point, and yesterday, 10 A. M., but one and a half mile from the landing there, making their way cautiously and slowly towards our city.

We are greatly indebted to Lieut. Turner for politeness, and particularly so for a copy of the New York *Herald*, May 10th.

Our River Defences.

It appears that the enemy's gunboats went up the Pamunkey yesterday as far as the White House. If this is so it brings them within twenty-four miles of Richmond.

We may say here, without giving any improper details, that the pioneer corps on the James River are perfecting its defences.

The chief anxiety for the city of Richmond seems to be directed towards the water approaches.

We may remark in this connection that a most pernicious and false idea appears to have taken possession of the public mind with reference to the essential superiority of the enemy on water. A very obvious reflection of common sense dissipates the idea of any *essential* advantage which the enemy has over us on the water. The failures in our defences have been most unjustly attributed to the bug-bear of gunboats, when they ought to have been ascribed to no more unavoidable causes than our own improvidence and neglect.

The reasoning of common sense is simply this: If it is possible to make a vessel ball proof, it is certainly much easier to make a fortification ball proof.

The excuse has been persistently made for our lack of naval defences, that it was difficult to supply the necessary machinery, and almost impossible, with the limited means at our disposal, to combat steam engines. Indeed, we believe that Secretary Mallory once entertained the suggestion of some mechanical genius to adopt such steam-saw engines as could be collected in the South to the locomation of the immense fleet of gunboats proposed by Congress.

These excuses about lack of machinery and steam engines did not apply to our land defences. No machinery is necessary; no engine is necessary; and no consultation of curved lines of naval architecture is required to make a land fortification ball proof. The iron plate that is fitted on the side of a gunboat, which has only to be placed on a dead surface to make the land fortification a match in invulnerability to the iron-plated man-of-war. This is common sense. Unfortunately, however, it is a common sense which the scientists of West Point have been unable to appreciate. While the public mind has been busy in ascribing so many of our late disasters to some essential & meritorious virtue in the iron-plated boats, it seems never to have occurred to it that it was much easier to construct iron plated batteries on land than the iron-plated sides of a ship, besides giving the structure the power of locomotion, and that our defeat on the water, instead of being charged to "gunboats" or to "the dispensation of Providence," as the theory of the next day of humiliation and prayer is to make it out, have been but the natural results of human neglect and human stupidity.

Richmond Examiner.

Provisional Governor of Kentucky—Hon. R. Hawes.

This distinguished gentleman has been elected Provisional Governor for the State of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George W Johnson, who fell gloriously fighting in the ranks at Corinth.

Major Hawes has been engaged in the Confederate States' service for the last six months as Brigade Commissary to Gen Marshall's division of the army near Abingdon. He arrived in this city, last evening, en route for Corinth, to enter upon the duties of his office.

The Legislative council of Kentucky could have selected no citizen of their State more eminently qualified for the high and responsible duties of Provisional Governor than Major Hawes.

His high social position, his pure and unsullied public life; his unselfish devotion to our cause, and eminent attainments as a lawyer and politician, render his election at this time peculiarly fortunate. He has four sons now in the Confederate army. Brig. Gen. James M. Hawes being the eldest. Major Hawes, though advanced in years, is in fine health and full of earnest enthusiasm for our cause. He has left home and family to perform his part in our struggle for independence. He was for many years a representative from the Lexington District in the Congress of the United States; was an intimate friend and supporter of Mr. Clay, and was one of the most prominent politicians of the Whig party during the eventful struggle of the past. We congratulate the people of Kentucky upon the election of Maj Hawes.

Richmond Dispatch.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.—The Sun copies from the Norfolk Day Book, a statement made by its Richmond correspondent, that the delegations from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President, before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk.

We are authorized by our immediate Representative in Congress to say, that so far as he is concerned, this statement is entirely incorrect; and so far as it relates to the balance of the Georgia delegation, he believes it to be equally unfounded.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

The Virginia.

The news that the "Virginia" had been destroyed, produced a feeling of great sadness in our city yesterday. Apart from the hopes connected with her future, there was a pride felt in her late wonderful achievement, which gave the good ship a place in the affections of the people. And it must have been an agony to the commander and crew to apply the torch to a vessel that had won fame as wide as the word, and had gone unscathed through war's utmost appliances.

We have gathered from a gentleman who was on board, the following particulars of the Virginia's last days:

It had been determined that the Virginia, after the evacuation of Norfolk, should be brought into the James. Commodore Tatnall, her commander, was requested by Gen. Huger to protect him on the water side while he remained in Norfolk, with the promise that twenty hour's notice of the time of the intended evacuation should be given. The Virginia accordingly lay at Newell's Poin. The treachery of Byers, who carried over the Confederate tug-boat A. C. White, to the enemy, revealed also the dismantled condition of Norfolk, and precipitated the coming of Wool's troops and the departure of ours. The evacuation was thus effected not only without the proposed notice to Commodore Tatnall, but he was not aware of it until it was completed. An officer who was sent from the ship to Norfolk to communicate with Gen. Huger, narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands.

Commodore Tatnall now, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, had to choose between two courses. The one was to brave Fortress Monroe and the large fleet there, (including the Monitor and other iron-clads,) and attempt to enter York River—the other was to carry out the purpose of entering the James.

The latter still seemed most eligible, and was determined upon. Meanwhile, difficulties had interposed.—The treachery of Byers had caused the enemy to send gunboats up the James the same day. They were also fully aware of the intentions of the Virginia, and prepared to obstruct them.

The pilots required that the Virginia should be lightered so as to reduce her draught from twenty-two feet to eighteen. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the crew set about this heavy work. The ship was thereby raised out of the water so as to expose her woodwork, her rudder and propeller. She was therefore left in no condition for fighting. Hence her escape up the James river required that she should make the trip that night. At this condition of things, the pilots interposed to say that the westerly winds had so reduced the water in the river, and such was the lowness of the tide, that they could not undertake to carry the vessels up the James. Why they reserved this communication to such an hour needs explanation.

The condition of the ship was now such as to render the other course at first entertained, as an alternative, a simple folly. Nothing remained in the judgment of the commander but to destroy her.

At two o'clock on Saturday night, she was run ashore near Craney Island, and the crew commenced debarking in two small boats. At three they were all on land, and commenced their march to Suffolk. On leaving, they fired the Virginia. At five she blew up with a tremendous explosion. The crew bent their course towards Suffolk, twenty-two miles distant, which point they reached at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They there took train for Petersburg, whence some of them have arrived in our city.

The Virginia was provisioned for one month; and but for the course induced by the pilots, might have remained longer afloat, and taken the chances of escape or hewing her way through the enemy's fleet. But the offer to take her up the James if the draught were reduced to eighteen feet, caused the virtual dismantling of the ship for all purposes; and when it was then declared that the low stage of the water rendered it impossible to bring her up with the despatch requisite under the circumstances, the escape of her crew from the fast inclosing lines of the enemy, who were already at Pigs Point, allowed no waste of time in her destruction.

Since the Virginia had to be destroyed, it is a relief to feel that it was not done in cold blood and by pregiven orders. A cruel fate unexpectedly forced it upon her commander. Strict inquiry will doubtless be made into the combination of circumstances that constrained this painful necessity. So far as fault shall be discovered any where, it must be *vigorously punished*. So far as the result is due to those accidents which make up so large a part of war, we must submit with equanimity.

But as we are at present circumstanced, the loss of the Virginia need not disturb us much. Practically it is of small import; for we had already washed our hands of the water. The closure of the James below Richmond is all that we were expecting of the Virginia. It may be effected without her, perfectly and completely. We can imagine no deeper disgrace than will overtake our engineers and our authorities generally, if they fail in this. The people are ready to bestow their labor in unlimited amount at the call of government. A narrow, crooked stream, with high banks, affords admirable opportunity for the employment of obstructions, batteries, sharpshooters, etc. Let the fate of the Virginia give renewed energy to the preparations which are still progressing, and the loss will be repaired. And let it teach us not to rely on any one means of defence, however secure it may seem. By some accident it may fail us. Let us, therefore, take bond of fate by multiplying our barriers and bulwarks, and employing varied resources.

If the enemy's gunboats should break through our obstructions, and run our batteries and escape our sharpshooters, there is one other means of meeting them, that *must* be employed. Iron-clad or whatever they may be, we must *board them*. Cannot Richmond, cannot the glorious army which lies near by, furnish enough of resolute men for this purpose? We are told that the Monitor can readily be taken by boarding. We must do it.

And in the narrow James, fire ships, too, can be most advantageously employed. Let us prepare these for the conflagration, if they shall be needed. Let us make Richmond glorious both by land and water, for successful heroism.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE FEDERAL FLAG OF TRUCE.—As there is much speculation, and some very erroneous rumors, with regard to the communication received by the commandant of this district, through a flag of truce, on Friday last, it may be well to give a general statement of the facts as they are:

It appears that the communication referred to was from General Benham, the Federal commander at Fort Pulaski. Its sole object was to propose an exchange of the sick and wounded Confederate prisoners in the fort, amounting, as he states, to "about twenty," for a like number of Federal prisoners now in our possession, and fit for service; the exchanged men on both sides first to take an oath before their discharge from custody.

This proposition was replied to by General Lawton, through a flag of truce, on Saturday. Though anxious to secure the release of the Pulaski prisoners, he declined an exchange on the terms proposed: first, because under the terms of the capitulation of the fort, as published in Northern papers, and presumed to be authentic, the Federal commander expressly stipulated that the sick and wounded of the garrison should be "sent under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines," there being no condition or consideration annexed, and hence, under a *bona fide* fulfillment of the contract, they should have been sent without a demand for an exchange, and immediately after the surrender, when the kind offices of friends were most needed. A proposition now, after a whole month has elapsed, and when it suited the purposes of the Federal commander to send a flag of truce, to exchange them for prisoners in our custody, and after the usual ceremony of administering an oath to the parties to be exchanged, was inadmissible, and promptly declined.

No further communication has been received from the enemy.—*Savannah Republican, May 12.*

Official despatches received yesterday, from Gen. Beauregard, state that the scouts from Oceola say that the enemy's gunboats at Mound City and Carondolet ran aground to prevent sinking. One pilot and seventeen men killed. Gen. B. thinks this report reliable. There has been no firing from the enemy since yesterday morning. Their mortar boats have all been towed out of range. The river defence men are greatly elated, and feel confidence in their boats.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The following is a list of the killed at Fort Macon: Chas. Brown, and another, name not recollected, Capt. Blount's Co.; ——— Combs, Co. F. Lt. Cogdell, commanding; Bushrod Hamilton, Co. G, Capt. Manny; Elijah Elliot, Jas. Stanton, ——— Willis Co. H, Capt. Poole; wounded seriously, Allen Lancaster, Co. F; ——— Jewell, Co. B, Capt. Guion. These two were left at the Fort.

The names of those slightly wounded, we have not ascertained.—*State Journal.*

Viewing it Differently.

The Convention of this State adjourned yesterday.—We subjoin the notices of the adjournment made by the *Raleigh Standard* and *Raleigh State Journal* respectively:

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Convention.

This body will certainly adjourn to-day, Tuesday, the 13th.

The proceedings of Monday are crowded out.

On Monday, among other things, an ordinance reported by Mr. Gilmer from the finance committee, was passed, to issue two millions of dollars in treasury notes, to meet the liabilities of the State. Also, an ordinance to charter a Railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, South Carolina; also, an ordinance exempting members of the Society of Friends from military duty in the war, on their paying in each case $100; also, an ordinance to secure to citizens driven from their homes by the enemy, the right to vote for Governor in any county in the State. The ordinance to establish the office of Lieutenant Governor was then taken up, debated, amended, and then laid upon the table.

From the State Journal.

The Convention—Important.

Thank God the Convention has adjourned—we earnestly hope never to meet again. It expired for want of a quorum on Tuesday (this) morning, at 11 o'clock. It has adjourned to meet again any time previous to the 1st of November next, on the call of the President, or of three of five members named, in case of his death. If not called by that time the adjournment is *sine die*.

The people may now breathe freely. Holden and Graham and Badger and those who follow them have been foiled in their every attempt to advance themselves through party machinery. Holden has *not* been made Governor, even for the unexpired term of Gov. Ellis—and what is more, he *never will be Governor*. These leaders, who have wantonly and so long trifled with the public patience and public time and public money are represented to us as slinking away to-day from the Capitol—their heads bowed and their prospect blighted.—The only cheerful men we see are those who desired long ago to bring this miserable affair to an end.

Spirit and Policy of Burnside.

Nothing that a Yankee can say or do gives us any cause for astonishment. From the beginning we saw the end, and prepared for the *worst*. This may seem unseasonable and even arrogant; but from the beginning of the war, we have uniformly declared our conviction that, in the last resort, to effect the subjugation of the South, the negroes, as far as practicable, would be armed against their masters, and incited to deeds of cruelty and guilt which would make demons blush. Of this determination, on the part of our barbarous invaders, we have now proof positive from lips which do not lie. It is as follows:

After the surrender of Fort Macon, two commissioned officers had an interview, accidental, we suppose, with Gen. Burnside, who expressed the determination of his government to subjugate the South. He was asked *how* this was to be brought about; to which he replied that if nothing else would do, he would arm the negroes. One of the officers, astonished at the enormity of such contemplated barbarity, on the part of a civilized people, inquired of the General if he understood him to say he would arm the negroes against the whites in order to subjugate the South. The General replied in the affirmative, repeating his determination to arm the negroes, if nothing else would do. Surely, General, interposed the officer, you would not exterminate the women and children in that way. Yes, replied the General, emphatically, if even that be necessary to reduce you to submission, it will be done.

We do not deem it necessary to give the names of the officers who held this dialogue with Gen Burnside, but one was a Captain, and the other ranked as Major, and their veracity is above suspicion. We did not get the conversation from them, but we received it from a source which places its accuracy beyond a doubt. We have tried to state the facts verbatim as they were told to us, and we feel assured we have added nothing to their force.—*Raleigh Journal.*

THE STEAMER PLANTER.—Our community was intensely agitated Tuesday morning by the intelligence that the steamer *Planter*, for the last twelve months or more employed both in State and Confederate service, had been taken possession of by her colored crew, steamed up and boldly run out to the blockaders. The news at first was not credited; and it was not until, by the aid of glasses, she was discovered, lying between two Federal frigates, that all doubt on the subject was dispelled. A great variety of rumors and surmises were circulated in reference to the parties concerned, and the number of the fugitives on board the steamer. The most authentic particulars that we could gather are as follows:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, Tuesday morning, the steamer left Southern Wharf, having, it is supposed, on board five negroes, namely, three engineers, one pilot and a deck hand. Upon leaving the wharf the usual wharf signal was given by those on board, and the usual private signals given when passing Fort Sumter. The officer of the watch at the latter post was called as usual, but observing the signal and supposing all right, allowed her to proceed. She ran immediately out to the blockading vessels:

The *Planter* had on board four large guns destined for one of our new fortifications, and were as follows: one rifled forty two pounder, lately put in splendid condition at the Foundry of Eason & Brothers and said to be a splendid piece; two eight-inch Columbiads, and one thirty-two pounder. In addition to these, she had on board her own armament, which consisted of one thirty-two pounder and one twenty four pounder, making six guns in all taken out to the fleet.

The *Planter* was a new high-pressure steamer, belonging to Capt. John Ferguson. She was regarded as one of the fastest boats in the harbor, and very valuable for river service, but unfit for sea work. Three of the negroes who left also belonged to Capt. Ferguson, one to Mrs. Michel, and one to Mrs McKee.

There are rumors of others having gone, who were missing from the city yesterday, but for information on this point we suppose we must await the next arrival of Northern news from Port Royal.

The *Planter* was observed alongside of the fleet yesterday afternoon, and from appearances it was supposed that one of the Federal gunboats was engaged in removing the arms from her deck. Such are the material facts so far as we have been able to gather them in relation to this extraordinary occurrence.

Chas. Cou, 14th inst.

THE ESCAPE OF STEAMER PLANTER TO THE ENEMY'S FLEET.—We are informed that this shameful proceeding is due wholly to the criminal absence of the Master, Mate and Engineer from their posts; and that General Ripley had arrested them for the purpose of having them Court Martialed. The escape took place in broad daylight, the crew taking advantage of the absence of all the officers, and the vessel having been seen, on her way, by both the police detective and a sentinel on duty, they supposed her on the lawful errand of conveying cannon from one post to another.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE YANKEE FLEET IN WARSAW SOUND.—We learn from the prisoners captured by the picket of the Thirteenth Georgia, on Sunday, that the Federal fleet now in Warsaw Sound, comprises the following vessels: The sloop-of-war Warren, sloop-of-war Vandalia, gunboat Monican, U. S. steamer Sumter, which latter vessel, we learn, has a condensing apparatus capable of producing six hundred gallons of fresh water per day, and is used for supplying fresh water for the Federal fleet.

The prisoners, a list of whose names we published yesterday, were sent to Macon by our military authorities, yesterday morning.

Savannah News, 13th inst.

DESPOTISM AT THE NORTH.—*Threatened Suppression of a Newspaper.*—From the New York *Leader* we copy the following:

PERSONAL.—I have been informed by telegraph, as the *Leader* goes to press, that it is the intention of Secretary Stanton to prevent the transit of this paper through the mails. Secretary Stanton holds that unfavorable criticism upon his conduct of the War Department is calculated to weaken the Administration and exercise an insubordinate influence in the army. If Secretary Stanton cannot submit to criticism, and supposes that he is an omnipotent power above and beyond public opinion, I think he is speedily destined to be disabused of this arrogant fallacy.

I will calmly await any coercive measures that may be adopted, and rejoice in the opportunity which they will afford to vindicate the freedom of the Press from official tyranny, even though it may come from so overbearing and reckless a source as Secretary Stanton.

JOHN CLANCY.

Virginia not to be Surrendered.

Two gratifying papers were communicated to the Virginia Legislature yesterday—a Message from Gov. Letcher, and a communication from the President of the Confederacy, giving the assurance that the army will not leave Virginia until every means has been exhausted in her defence. The language of the President is clear and emphatic.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. The army will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia. That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his supericrity in fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the sea-coast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in his possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy, nor the material and the mechanical force, to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the Virginia; but, beside her, nothing. Her destruction, and the questions it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the water, as a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia is the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both governments that they should resolve to the uttermost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and domineer over the inhabitants of this far-famed and beautiful town, until every means is exhausted.

The President nobly takes the stand, that though Richmond should fall, there are a plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia to fight for the cause

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.—We have heard and seen several statements of a recent skirmish between a portion of the 19th Regt., N. C. T., (2nd Cavalry) and a superior Cavalry force of the enemy. A report in the Raleigh *State Journal* says that it took place at Lee's Meeting House, three miles South of Pollocksville and sixteen miles from Newbern. The report further adds that the Company engaged was Capt. Turner's with 80 to 100 men, who encountered about 200 Yankee Cavalry whom they put to flight with the loss of two or three killed and three prisoners. Also it is reported that two of our men were killed. Also that a portion of Captain Hay's Company was engaged in the fight.

A private letter to the Editors of this paper dated Kinston, May 17th, 1862, says: "Our pickets had a skirmish with the enemy, below Trenton, yesterday morning, killing six, wounding several, and taking three prisoners besides several horses. We lost three killed and a few wounded; I did not learn how many."

A gentleman who arrived here from Goldsboro' on Saturday, informed us of the fact that this skirmish had occurred, and that it was really a very brilliant affair. It would appear that a vidette of ours, seeing Federal Cavalry approach, apparently not exceeding ten or fifteen in number, gave the alarm to our main body, which, as our informant heard, did not exceed fifty all told. Immediately a plan was concerted to get around the Yankee squad and thus bag them, but before any thing could be done towards carrying out this plan, our people suddenly found themselves in presence of the main body of the enemy, of which the few first seen was but the advance guard. Nothing daunted, our men charged right down on the enemy some two hundred strong, or more, and put them to flight, making three prisoners, killing and wounding a good many and getting some horses. We lost one man killed, while some few got wounded, but not seriously.—We understand that General Holmes is very much gratified by the gallantry of our men.

THE Raleigh *Standard*, in its issue of Saturday last, says that its "neighbour of the *Register*, with all his follies and faults," etc., etc., "has nevertheless the instincts, and has had the education of a gentleman."—This is one of the most generous avowals we have ever known, since the slightest reference to the columns of the *Register* will show that it cannot return the compliment of its neighbour of the *Standard*. Even its "follies and faults" have never had *that* extent.

Neither can *we* return the compliment which the *Standard* has been pleased to pay us in the same notice. It says "The Wilmington *Journal*, by *its* reply, has simply disgraced itself." The *Standard* has long passed *that* limit. Like the wizards of old times, it has lost its shadow, and has parted with the power to cast a shade upon others, or to add to its own darkness.

With it, it appears to be regarded legitimate to substitute personality for argument, but when reminded that such a course may provoke retaliation, then does it wrap its mantle around it with the most grotesque affectation of dignity. Every one to his humour. It is amusing in these over serious times.

The *Standard* knows that we indulge in no personal controversies and in few controversies of any kind. We are tired of such things, and sick of those who, by their selfishness and over-weening ambition, keep themselves and others in a little muddle all the time. All its stuff about "inuendo" and so on, is just so much trash of its own getting up, with which we would never think of bothering ourselves, in fact we are more than half sorry we have occupied as much space as we have with the matter, or taken any notice of it whatever. The *Standard* is evidently beside itself, and bound to "run an Indian muck with all it meets." We hope it will have a good time.

FRIDAY having been observed as a holiday, there were no morning papers issued on Saturday, consequently we are without news by the mails from Richmond later than Thursday, and up to this present writing (10 A. M) the telegraph has brought us nothing more important than the death of Mrs. McCord Vernon, a very worthy lady, no doubt, but obituaries of private individuals look out of place in telegraphic columns, while the people of a nation stand in eager expectation of learning something of public importance.

Richmond still stands, and apparently no great battle has been fought there. What is the programme, or what combinations may be on the chess-board, is more than we know. Less is actually *known* in Richmond than out of it. Access to the army, or to the forces defending the river, can hardly be obtained by any one not on official business, or directly engaged in the service there going on. As for rumors, they are plenty enough—as plenty as blackberries and not so wholesome.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

WE UNDERSTAND that the officers of companies composing the regiment of heavy artillery recently organized by Gen. French, proceeded last week to the election of field officers, and that Major William Lamb was elected Colonel, Capt. Jno. A. Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John D. Taylor, Major.

The above gentlemen are all favorably known to our readers, and they will, no doubt make good and acceptable officers.

WE learn that on last Saturday afternoon two blockading vessels exchanged shots with one of our batteries at Confederate Point. "Nobody hurt" at the point. After throwing some twenty shell, the blockaders put off. The impression is that their departure was hastened by one or more of our heavy shot taking effect, but of this nothing is known with any certainty.

FIFTH REG'T N. C. T.—We find the following as an advertisement in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th instant:

Editors Dispatch: I see by this morning's issue of your paper an article grossly misrepresenting the 5th Regiment of North Carolina State Troops. Your reporter says: "Some 170 men captured on the Peninsula at various times were transferred to the care of Lieut. Turner; but the obligation of parole being explained to them by the Federal officers, most of them—principally of the 5th North Carolina and 32d Virginia—absolutely refused to take the obligation, avowing their unwillingness to return to Richmond, or to fight for the Southern Confederacy again." Your reporter has been misinformed. The 5th North Carolina had but 67 men on the Yankee boat, 17 of whom were wounded, and less than one dozen remained in the hands of the enemy. This correction is due to North Carolina, and more especially due to our regiment, that fought at Williamsburg as hard as men can fight, and probably lost more in killed and wounded than any regiment has since the war began.

J. BROOKFIELD, Captain,
5th N. C. State Troops.

Richmond, May 14th, 1862.

☞ We are bad hands at reading riddles. If the Fayetteville *Observer* will state who the person is to whom it refers as having been a prominent politician in this State, a member of the *Journal's* party, but now acting with Lincoln, we will know what to say. If it does not, the public will know what to *think*.

THE Raleigh *Register* says that that city is crowded by refugees from Virginia and different parts of this State.

WE learn that yesterday forenoon some of the blockaders off the main bar commenced firing on a working party of ours on the beach below Fort Caswell, but with what result we have not learned. Nobody hurt as far as heard from.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

"STATE RIGHTS will be easily adjusted, when we establish the right to have States." This sentence from a recent letter of Colonel Kenan of Georgia, published in the Milledgeville *Federal Union*, contains a great truth, which ought to be felt as a rebuke by those who encourage a factious and litigious spirit towards the Confederate government, in this great crisis of our destiny.

It is the very right to *have* States at all that we are now battling for, and which Abraham Lincoln and his minions would deny us. Let us not risk losing the future disposal of our own destinies by squabbling now over minor points, while existence itself is at stake.—Let us listen neither to the voice of the designing demagogue nor the mistaken patriot, whose counsels would lead us to squabble about seats in the coach, when the real question is to run her through and arrive safe at the goal.

WAR ITEMS.—NORTHERN GOSSIP.—FEDERAL OUTRAGES.—LINCOLN LIES, ETC., ETC.—We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend in camp for some items of news in relation to matters and things, and also for a copy of the weekly *Newbern Progress* of last Saturday, and a Boston *Post* of the 26th ult.

It would seem that there were *two* Cavalry skirmishes below Kinston last week. One, on Thursday morning, near Fortescue's house, on the Trent Road, four miles from Trenton, was among the prettiest affairs of the war. Our force of 55 cavalry, under Lieutenants Rogers and Graham of the 2nd cavalry engaged the advanced guard of the enemy, putting them to flight, and causing a stampede of the whole force, which consisted of four companies of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery. The fighting was with sabres and hand to hand. We lost one killed and two prisoners, one of whom is badly wounded. The Yankee loss is four privates and a Lieutenant of Cavalry, prisoners, and eight or ten wounded, including a Major of cavalry. Another skirmish on the opposite side of Trent River, near Pollocksville, on Friday, resulted in the repulse of the Yankees, leaving in our hands three prisoners. Not a scratch on our side.

Their intention on Thursday was to occupy Trenton, but they met (as our men first captured told them) *sixty thousand* of our men, and considering 20 to 1 rather big odds, concluded to *retire*, a la Bull Run.—They will doubtless make the attempt again, when they will meet with a similar reception.

The delectable *Progress*—and here let us say to the Burnedsides, that their stupid organ is a disgrace to them—the delectable *Progress* has two reports of "Union meetings" held in Carteret and Craven, at Shepardsville in Carteret and Bay River in Craven, got up by a few tools of the enemy, apparently for the purpose of endorsing Hon. Edward Stanly, as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and Charles H. Foster as Representative of that district in Congress.

The following in reference to matters and things in this State will be somewhat amusing. It exhibits a back view of the Respass case, and of other things too numerous to mention. The concluding paragraph may not be unworthy of attention.

From the (bogus) Weekly Newbern Progress, 17th, inst.

Good News from North Carolina.

The information, which we give below, is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina, at last, begins to awake to the fact, that J. Davis & Co., have been making a cat's paw of the Old North State, to poke their chestnuts out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the scoundrels at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mecklenburg, are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin and rebeldom. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respass, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State (who is *not* in prison as reported,) backed by the Convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respass, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in process when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Gov. Clark, that there was a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the Mayor must be given up forthwith, otherwise, North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respass was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty, and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter, we also learn that J. Davis, a few days since, ordered Gov. Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence, possible to aid him in the passage to, and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Gov. Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention.

From among the "Officials" we take two, as follows:

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Department of North Carolina,
New Berne, April 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

Whoever, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of these United States, will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under Martial Law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with a speedy punishment.

The Military Governor of New Berne is charged with the strict execution of this order, within the bounds of his control.

By command of Major General Burnside,
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Ass't Adj't General.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
April 24, 1862.

Whilst every facility will be afforded to persons engaged in legitimate business in this city, any attempts at extortion in prices, or monopoly of such articles as may be necessary to the comfort of the troops, will deprive the offender of his license to sell. Any trader refusing to accept in payment United States Treasury Notes, will be reported to the Provost Marshal.

DANIEL MESSINGER,
Provost Marshal.

We do not know what advertisements may be in the Daily, but there is not one in the Weekly but what hail's from Boston. Certain Bostonians have opened the Garton House in Newbern, as the Union Hotel.

The *Progress* quotes with great joy and approval, an article from the Raleigh *Standard*, of April 12th, against the Conscription Act, and against the call for arms, made by Major Ashe.

But we have done with the thing. It makes a talk about respect for private property and private rights. Let us see how this is carried out in Washington, N. C.

☞ Last week, Mr. James K. Hatton, of Washington, N. C., was arrested in his own house, torn from his wife and children—tied like a dog and thrust into a jail. A gentleman named Stanly was also tied and carried off to jail, together with his son. A gentleman in Hyde county has also been imprisoned for refusing to take the Lincoln oath. A guard of soldiers has been placed over the house of Mr. James R. Grist, who is thus a prisoner in his own house. It is said that Mr. Wm. Grist is in jail, but this only is a report. Of the waste and destruction of property—of the stoppage of labor, of the insubordination encouraged by the enemy, it is unnecessary to speak, as it would be impossible to convey any adequate idea of the real state of things.—We have heard of a long list of these outrages exceeding all previous belief, and will refer to them again.—Something *must* be done, or the Eastern part of our State will be ruined.

European and Northern News.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday morning contains pretty copious selections from foreign papers, received through the medium of the Northern Journals. The telegraph brought us yesterday the most essential part of the news contained in these selections.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the French ministerial organs are in favour of the South, while the anti-ministerial organs, in the interest of Prince Napoleon, are strongly Sewardite.—That Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin, is strongly Northern in his predilections ever since his visit to this country last year, there can be no doubt, and there can be as little doubt of the fact that he has exerted an influence decidedly adverse to our cause in Europe.

The British ministerial organs, as well as the organs of the "Conservative" or opposition party, seem to look forward to, and indeed urge intervention at an early day. Reference is frequently made to a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which the *Enquirer* says it does not find in the papers it has received. It appears that Mr. Gladstone must have taken a position favourable to the pretensions of the Confederate States, which is significant, as he has been heretofore opposed to us. The Baltimore "News Sheet" makes the following editorial reference to it:—

The mails of the Etna bring news of more than ordinary interest from Europe. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Stockton upon Tees, is regarded by the English journals as an official exposition of the views of the English Cabinet on American affairs, and is not only favorably commented upon by the leading papers but has been made the subject of comment by the Paris Constitutionel, who praises Mr. Gladstone and the Morning Post. The official or semi-official French journals, the Constitutionel, the Patrie and the Pays, have all of them, simultaneously with the Gladstone speech and the article in the London Morning Post—Lord Palmerston's organ—made a demonstration in favor of the South. We learn, moreover, that in well-informed circles it is generally believed that the English and French Cabinets are actively moving in the matter of the blockade of the Southern ports which has had even a more serious effect upon the industrial population of Lyons than on that of Manchester.

The London *Times* adopts as its own, the recent remarks of Mr. Gladstone, on the American question, in his speech at Manchester. It admits that the circumstances attending the secession of the Southern States were a sufficient excuse for the rashness of rushing into a war without considering the consequences. It was always ready to make allowances for the Northerners if they only would have made some allowance for England's position as a neutral power. It claims that England has observed a most disinterested and self-denying course, and concludes by asserting that the real question rests entirely in whether the heart of the South is set on separation.

PARIS, May 1.—The French Presse states that negotiations, with the object of diplomatic intervention of the maritime powers in America, or the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, has been carried on between Paris and London throughout April. Instructions on this wise had been sent to M. Mercier, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the present.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* doubts the probability of the Western Powers interfering in American affairs.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The rumors of French and English intervention in American affairs continue, but they are not very authentic. One report says the two Governments had agreed upon it, and that the visit of the French minister to Richmond was connected with the affair.

The steamer Jura brings dates to the 3d instant.—We make such selections as contain anything of moment:—

Further from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Jura.—More Assured Rumors of Intervention.

FATHER POINT, May 13.—The steamer Jura, via Derry, has arrived with dates to the 3d instant.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week amounted to 40,000 bales. The market closed dull at prices ⅛ lower, owing to the revival of intervention rumors.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and prices barely maintained.

Provisions heavy.

Consols closed at 93¾ a 93⅞.

American Securities dull and unchanged.

The Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge" asserts that the projected intervention of France and England in America is confirmed in the most absolute manner, and the South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves.

[Upon the above the "News Sheet" remarks:]

By the arrival of the steamer Jura we have still later advices from Europe. The "Independence Belge" declares that the rumored intervention of England is confirmed in the most absolute manner. In accordance with the above, a telegram comes to us from Washington, which claims that the new secession plot to induce intervention by the powers of Western Europe, on the ground of the exhaustion of cotton, has been cleverly met by the proclamation of President Lincoln, announcing the opening of New Orleans and other cotton ports by the first of June. The measure of President Lincoln would be an admirable one if the Great Powers were assured that the opening of the ports would bring to them an adequate supply of cotton.

They are enjoying an outbreak in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, especially in the Schuylkill region, where the miners have struck, driven off the mine owners and contractors, and taken possession of the mines so as not to permit any other party to work in them.—This strike appears to have arisen out of the tyranny of mining capitalists who have not only cut down wages to a wretched figure, about five dollars a week, but compel the miners to take this in merchandize at the capitalists' own rates.

There being no military in the mining section, and the civil authorities being unable or unwilling to quell the disturbance, the immortal Major General Patterson has had to send a military force, which has taken possession of the mines. The ground is "occupied," but the miners are not "subjugated."

At a late hour yesterday we received further dates of Northern papers, including a copy of the New York "Herald" of the 16th. The following is from the "Herald's" "Situation" editorial of that date:

THE SITUATION.

The War Department received despatches yesterday from the armies of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Halleck, to the effect that preparations were being made, in both directions, for some highly important movements.—General McClellan has established his headquarters at Cumberland, a pleasant town on the banks of the Pamunkey river. The advance guard, under command of General Stoneman, is within sight of the enemy's position at the White House.

General Hunter has issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina free. It appears from recent news that the attempt to enlist negroes as volunteers has proved a complete failure. The emancipation of the slaves in the above States is based by General Hunter on the idea that martial law and slavery in a free country are incompatible.

A despatch received in Chicago yesterday, from Pittsburg Landing, states that the disaffection along the rebel army is demonstrating itself in a very forcible manner. On Monday last two regiments from Tennessee and Kentucky made an attempt to come over to the Union army, and a positive mutiny in General Beauregard's army was the result. The advance from our lines went over in force to aid the disaffected rebel soldiers and succeeded in bringing off some sixty of them.

The following is from an article on the policy of the war. It indicates that McClellan and Halleck are both afraid of a fight:

By precipitating battles at the two places named, (Corinth and Richmond) we risk, in case of a disaster, the indefinite protraction of the war. By enclosing the Confederates within a net work from which they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be gratified to accomplish—that of sparing the further effusion of blood and capturing and punishing the rebel leaders. This line of policy cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Generals McClellan and Halleck. If the government consults the interests and feelings of the country it will support them in pursuing it.

WE have to-day a good deal of telegraphic news.—We do not know whether it is worth anything. But little of it is absolutely new, being northern confirmations mostly, of Southern successes. It would seem that by entrenching as they go the enemy seeks to carry an equivalent for their gun-boats up to our lines at Corinth. The Federal gun-boats are at Vicksburg, Miss., and the forts will fight them. The Yellow Fever has made its appearance in New Orleans. It will have a sweep.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

Count Mercier.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following, which we give without attaching to it any particular importance. Every reader must judge for himself:—

From the Richmond Examiner, May 19th, 1862.

THAT MYSTERIOUS VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

We have some curious and interesting intelligence with respect to the late mysterious visit to Richmond of Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington.

It appears that, on leaving Richmond, Count Mercier had no sooner reached Norfolk than he committed dispatches addressed to his government to an express steamer lying off Norfolk, by which they were hastily conveyed to a war steamer at New York, which was already under steam, and, having been boarded by the express boat, immediately started for France.

The singular expedition of this transaction, and the air of importance given it by a number of circumstances, had created immense sensation in the foreign diplomatic circles in that city.

We are positively assured that, on the return of Count Mercier to Washington, the British Minister had deputed his Secretary to proceed instantly to Annapolis and take a steamer there for Norfolk, *en route* to Richmond; and that the Danish Consul had also suddenly left on an expedition to this city.

The impression was that Count Mercier had taken an advantage in his mysterious trip to Richmond, of which event the Washington Governmeht was wholly unadvised, and had laid the foundation of a treaty between France and the Southern Confederacy.

On the return of Count Mercier to Washington he was called upon for an explanation by the Federal Government, through the polite medium of an invitation from Mr. Seward to give him an interview. The interview lasted some eight hours. The Count had landed at the navy-yard from a French steamer which had her port holes open.

These facts and circumstances are obtained from what is supposed to be an undoubtedly reliable source of information; and we leave our readers to make their own conjectures, without risking any of our own, further than the negative opinion that the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond was something more than a diplomatic reconnoissance.

The Boston *Post* of the 26th ult., which we have before us, contains nothing of any importance that has not been anticipated. We note one or two items that may be of interest or amusement. Alluding to the iron-clad gun-boat Galena, which is now the centre of considerable interest, the *Post* says:—

"The new iron-clad gun-boat Galena recently received her armament, which is more formidable and destructive, in some respects, than was ever before placed on board a war vessel."

The following North Carolina item, though not of recent date, will be none the less news to the people of this State:

Union Sentiment—Rebel Cavalry Captured.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Newbern Progress of the 19th, says that ten days before Gen. Burnside captured Newbern, some 700 men assembled in Iredell county, west of Raleigh, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. A force was sent from Newbern to reduce them, and about 12 were killed. It is reported that about 90 rebel cavalry have been captured at Newport, including a Colonel.

No, thank heaven, no matter what may have been the former differences in this State, there is now no real difference on the Union question between any men worthy of the name.

The Progress of Events.

We do not know what to make of the foreign news. It is far from definite. It comes percolated through an impure and untruthful medium. There is something in it we suppose. *What*, we do not know. But events are working better, because more inevitably, for us than any promises or prospects of intervention that we have yet seen. It is evident that McClellan has arrived at that point in his operations at which he must stop. He has performed the first part of the celebrated feat in which the King of France got the start of him. He has marched up the hill and may soon make up his mind to march down again.

The summer has caught the Federals on the Gulf, and in a condition to suffer by the climate and *not* in a condition to improve their advantages. Marshall and Heath have been bagging a *few* of the enemy, and Stonewall Jackson has been accounting for sundry others. Our troops in Western Tennessee, between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, have been at work upon every marauding party that has ventured away from the gunboats.

Beauregard still holds them in check at Corinth, and they have not been able to unite their flotillas on the Mississippi. Yellow Jack is beginning to talk, and upon the whole things are really better than in former times when they *looked* better. This summer is the time to make our strike and the back of the invasion will be broken, the coils of the anaconda dislocated and its pressure destroyed. Let us keep up stout hearts and all will be well, and trust to no news, foreign or domestic that reaches us through Northern channels. At least we ought to sift it all thoroughly, and then be wary of acting on it.

EXEMPTS.—S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States, in General Orders No. 37, says the following persons are exempt from enrollment for Military service, under the act of Congress:—

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorney Generals; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners, who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia Officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, from military service, in conformity with regulations already published, (General Orders No. 29); and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

By Command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp. General.

THERE is unfortunately too much truth in at least a part of the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th instant:

When a deputation of residents of a North-Western territory, on a certain occasion, called upon Colonel Benton, he congratulated them "on their continued good looks." We tender a like congratulation to our brethren of the North Carolina press. Their journals continue to be good-looking in these newspaper-killing days—remarkably good-looking: their size and appearance having in fact changed but little, if any, since the commencement of the war. We wish we could conscientiously congratulate our North Carolina cotemporaries also upon their courteous bearing towards each other. But this they will not permit us to do. The position of the leading journals of North Carolina towards each other at this time reminds us of an incident related by an old lady pioneer of the West:

"When we came to Kentuck," said the old lady, "owing to bad weather and some other difficulties, we were a long time in getting through what was called 'the Wilderness.' For several days and nights we expected every hour an attack from the Indians, as there were fresh signs of them everywhere. Among our party were two men who were all the time in a bitter and serious quarrel with each other. Their names were Belt and Snidon. The war of words between them was a matter of notoriety to all the traveling party. The night before we had completed our journey through the wilderness, the danger of an attack from the Indians was believed to be very great. We had sentinels out in every direction, and every man, woman and child in camp, expected some stirring event before day-break. At three o'clock I was startled by the crack of two guns in quick succession on the wilderness road about fifty yards west of our camp. I took it for granted that the Indians were upon us, but I was soon relieved by the information that Snidon and Belt had, by agreement, ended their quarrel in a fight with shot guns, in which both of them were hurt."

We commend the moral of this narrative to our respected brethren of the North Carolina press. In traveling the road to independence, we ought to reserve our shots for the formidable *enemy* on the way side. At such a time it is intolerable to expend our ammunition upon our traveling companions.

MORE YANKEE PRISONERS.—We hear that on Sunday last our 1st N. C. Cavalry sent out a scouting party from Kinston, and captured 75 of the enemy.—Further particulars have not yet come to hand.

There are reports of some further doings of the sort yesterday.—*Goldsboro' Tribune, 20th inst.*

GIVEN UP.—The Federal prisoners captured some days ago under a bogus flag of truce, have, by order of Gen. Pemberton, been restored to their command.

Having already expressed an opinion on this matter, we have nothing more to say.—*Savannah Rep.*

The Latest Northern Movements and Spirit of the War.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th inst. says:

Through the polite attention of a friend we have received late Northern papers, from which we obtain the following summary of news:

YANKEE ACCOUNTS FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Northern papers are filled with accounts of the operation of their army on the Peninsula. To read the New York papers one would suppose that the Yankees held Richmond in the palm of their hand. The New York *Herald* accompanies the news with the following flaming announcement, displayed in large letters, and occupying more than half a column in length:

Onward to Richmond!—Another Brilliant Action with the Rebels—The Enemy Still in Full Retreat—McClellan Pushing Him to the Wall—The Rebels Driven Across the Chickahominy—The Battle at Williamsburg—Interesting and Graphic Account of Hancock's Famous Bayonet Charge—The Wonderful Infantry Charge of the Rebels—Napoleonic Movements of McClellan—The Change on the Field of Battle on His Taking Command—The Rapid Following Up of His Success by McClellan.

It is hardly necessary to burden our columns with the false and extravagant accounts from the Yankee papers of recent operations on the Peninsula. Our space forbids it. The following dispatch from General Marcy will serve to show how the Yankees *herald* their "victories," and how the war fever is kept up in the North:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 8.—General McClellan, on the 6th instant, had a most decisive victory at Williamsburg.

Only about thirty thousand of our troops were engaged against fifty thousand of the best rebel troops.

Our men fought most valiantly, and used the bayonet freely, which the rebels could not stand. They fought well until they felt the cold steel, when they took to their heels and ran like hounds, leaving their dead, wounded and sick upon our hands.

Joe Johnston led them in person.

They have lost several of their best officers.

The Northern papers not only claim the battle of Williamsburg as a "decisive victory," but declare that the rebel army has been routed on the Peninsula, and the New York *Herald* comforts its readers with the following "dissolving view of the rebellion:"

The news from McClellan's army is full of hope for the Union, of glory for the young general himself, and is pregnant with ruin to the rebel cause. General McClellan is vigorously pushing forward his victorious columns upon the retreating and demoralized forces of the enemy charged with the defence of Richmond. On Sunday he entered Yorktown; on Monday he was in front of the enemy's works at Williamsburg; on Tuesday he passed over them and into the ancient little city; on Wednesday we find him ten miles beyond, on the left bank of the Chickahominy; and on Thursday our only doubt as to the remainder of his march upon Richmond is whether it will be still disputed by the routed forces of General Joe Johnston, or whether, without further resistance, they will abandon their Confederate capital and the State of Virginia.

In this connection our latest news from Fortress Monroe satisfies us that the "Old Dominion" is already virtually redeemed and restored to the Union; that from Richmond to Norfolk the rebels are under a panic which will speedily aid the State of their presence; and, better still, that their removal from Virginia will soon be followed by their complete dispersion, whether they attempt to pass out into the cotton States by way of North Carolina or East Tennessee.

While the Galena and several of our gunboats have passed up the James river to attend to the rebel army of the Peninsula on that side, our readers will be gratified to hear that the Monitor and the Stevens battery have had a final settlement with the Merrimac and the other rebel defences of Norfolk. The evacuation of Sewell's Point, however, would seem to indicate the evacuation of the city under a preconcerted movement for the absolute abandonment of the State, with such forces, means and munitions of war as the desperate leaders concerned may be able to carry off. It matters little, however, what their designs may be, for the inevitable result, close at hand, is the capture of every fragment of the armed forces of this rebellion in Virginia, or rather expulsion from the State.

The splendid achievements of our naval forces of the Mississippi river, resulting in our occupation of New Orleans, have contributed much to the demoralization of the great rebel army of the East. The loss of New Orleans to Jeff Davis and his confederates is thus operating to the fall of Richmond, as their loss of Nashville precipitated the evacuation of Manassas. In the same way Gen. McClellan's occupation of Richmond will operate to break up and disperse the great rebel army of the Southwest, under General Beauregard, or so to demoralize it as to turn it over without much further bloodshed, into the hands of the irresistible army of General Halleck.

East and West we have thus before us a dissolving view of the broken-backed rebellion, which fully justifies our oft-repeated opinion that it will be among the exploded conspiracies of the past before the fourth day of July. Our brave soldiers and sailors are proving themselves too much, not only for the armed traitors of the South, but for the disunion schemes and intrigues of our abolition conspirators of the North, East and West, over the field of this rebellion. The day of a great deliverance is at hand.

Charles Henry Foster Once More.

The following appears in a late issue of the New York *Herald*:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Newbern, April 21.

CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, Esq.,

SIR: I see by the Newbern *Progress*, of Saturday morning, that you propose to speak to a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow.

You occupy no official political position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body.

The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanly, and I cannot consent in the meantime to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy. From my own experience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina, thus far, is entirely military.

Another very serious objection to the assembling of such a meeting as you propose, is, that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblages.

I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention, but the wisdom of your course is clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Dep't of North Carolina.

The Confidence of the Young Napoleon on the Wane.

The despondent tone of the following despatch, recently sent by General McClellan to the War Department in Washington, is significant enough:

BIVOUC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG,
May 5—10, p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find General Jo. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

General Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one colonel and one hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear that General Hooker has lost considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, which will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

A special dispatch to the *Richmond Dispatch* dated Corinth, May 18th, says:

Heavy skirmishing took place yesterday and to-day.—The enemy attacked our pickets along the centre, and brought up their artillery, when the fighting became very severe. Our casualties are forty killed and wounded. We took several prisoners. A battle is expected daily.

General Beauregard has issued an order awarding a badge of merit to every officer and soldier distinguishing himself in battles hereafter—the names of such to be reported to a military commission, on whose recommendation he will receive the reward of patriotism from the hands of the General.

From the Memphis Avalanche, May 12.

Latest from Fort Pillow.

GRAND NAVAL BATTLE AT PLUMB POINT—OUR COTTON BOATS VICTORIOUS.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at our wharf yesterday afternoon from Fort Pillow, and from an officer in the engagement, we gather some interesting particulars of the grand naval battle which took place there on Saturday.

General Jeff. Thompson, who is in command of the gunboat fleet at Fort Pillow, on hearing that it was the intention of the enemy to come down to attack that place on Saturday, concluded that he would go up and anticipate their movements. Accordingly about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the fleet was put in readiness, and about 7 o'clock the fight commenced. The steamer Brugg, Captain William Leonard, led in the attack. She steamed up amid a shower of balls to the St. Louis gunboat, which was coming down, and struck her on the starboard side; the Sumter, Captain Wallace Lamb, followed next, and butted the St. Louis near the stern; the General Price, Captain F. Henthorne, followed next, and also butted the St. Louis in the stern, knocking away her rudder and sternpost.—The Van Dorn, Capt. Fulkerson, came up last.

The Bragg had her chain shot away, and dropped back; the Sumter was surrounded by three gunboats, which, for the space of fifteen minutes, poured a most deadly fire upon her. Some of the enemy's boats were almost alongside the Sumter in the engagement, yet she was not seriously disabled, though her cabin was almost riddled. The Van Dorn had a special engagement with the mortar boat, and it is believed seriously damaged her. Indeed, it is reported that the mortar boat has since sunk. Some of the enemy's balls penetrated as much as six feet into our boats, yet so far as their serviceable capacity is concerned, they were uninjured.—The Van Dorn's upper works were almost riddled. A spy glass was shot out of the hands of her Captain.

There was no damage done to the hulls or machinery of our boats. General Thompson was on board the Bragg, which made the first attack. All did their duty nobly, though special mention is made of Captain Fulkerson, of the Van Dorn.

The St. Louis was seriously damaged, and was run on the bar opposite Plumb Point. Yesterday, at noon, she was still on the bar, with a transport alongside, supposed to be in a sinking condition.

The fight was brought to a close by the Federal gunboats withdrawing into shoal water, where ours could not go. They then opened broadside after broadside at us, throwing some three hundred shot, but with no damage.

The Benton gunboat, Com. Foote's flag-ship, did not leave the shore, but all the time poured a most destructive fire upon our boats.

The Federals made an attempt to board the Sumter, but the boarding party were all dispersed by a shower of balls and hot water. Several of the Federals were killed at their guns, and others at their forecastle. We fired from our big gun not exceeding twenty shots, mostly from the Jeff Thompson.

Our loss in the engagement is two—the cook on the Bragg, and the Steward on the Van Dorn. The former had his leg shot off at the thigh, and the latter had his head shot off. We also had four slightly injured.—The Federal loss is known to be at least twenty-five.

The engagement took place at Plumb Point, and lasted an hour and a half, when our boats returned to the fort.

The impregnability of our cotton-clad fleet is considered now to be fully demonstrated—the enemy's shot penetrating into the cotton only a few inches, and none passing through. Therefore there is now no danger of the enemy reaching Memphis via Fort Pillow.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE FLEET.—A small boat from the blockading fleet, bearing a flag of truce, an officer, six men and a passenger, the latter taken on board the schr. *Mary Theresa* Capt. Silli

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.—From a gentleman who left Pocahontas on Wednesday evening last, we have intelligence of the movements of the enemy in that section of Arkansas, of a rather startling character.—On the 21st ult., the advance of General Steele's division, under command of Col. Curtin, reached Pocahontas, where they were quartered upon the people for nine days, awaiting the advance of the remainder of the column. The advance brigade numbered twenty-five hundred infantry, six pieces of artillery, and two companies of cavalry. The whole division was stated to be about nine thousand strong, which was scattered on the road from Reeves' station to Batesville, over one hundred miles. This order of marching was forced upon them, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies.

On the morning of the 27th, the advance received marching orders, and on the afternoon of the same day the cavalry moved forward. The next day the infantry followed. Their destination was announced to be Little Rock, and they were to be followed by the balance of the column. The distance from Pocahontas to Little Rock is one hundred and sixty miles, and the route a good one—it being what is called the military road.—The Federal officers were confident of their ability to accomplish their object, and went so far as to assert that Phelps, of Missouri, would be appointed Military Governor of Arkansas.

The army was supplying itself by a pillaging system of foraging. The bacon and corn in the hands of the planters was seized, and receipts given for the number of pounds and bushels of each. These documents were in every instance accompanied by the promise that the owners would be paid six cents a pound for the first and fifty-five cents a bushel for the latter, at the expiration of one year, on condition they took the oath of allegiance and remained loyal to the Federal government during that period. The personal effects of such as were ascertained to be in the Confederate army were seized and confiscated, and numerous infamous outrages perpetrated upon the property of other citizens who were known to be southern rights men.

Unless an effort is made to counteract this movement, the invaders will be able to inflict serious injury upon the State. It seems to us however, that a small force might prevent this, and so harrass the scattered detachments of the enemy as to finally drive him back.—Should it not be done?—*Memphis Appeal*, 12th.

The Defence of Mobile.

We are glad to hear that the military authorities of Mobile have resolved to defend the city, by land and water, to the last extremity, and that they are doing their whole duty to that end. The Mobile *Register* says:

"General Forney is confident of his ability to make the defence successful, provided the people, who are to be protected in their property, liberties and lives, are true to themselves. It is not proper to divulge the plans of defence. It is sufficient to say that they are formed and being rapidly carried into execution.

The people of Mobile have now a solemn duty to perform. Their first is, as one man, to offer their assistance in every possible way to the General to perfect his arrangements. Every man, boy and negro—every horse, cart, spade and axe—ought to be at work night and day. If this were the case, twenty-four hours would put the city in such a condition that the enemy could be baffled, or at least that we should suffer no after reproaches for neglecting any possible means of defence. The air is full of talk about what is to be done, what ought to be done, and what is not being done. Some have proposed a public meeting to take the public danger into consideration, and provide against it. It is no time for "talk"—it is time for *work*, and the work is ready and waiting for the hands of men to do. No man doubts that, by every consideration of patriotism and manhood, and of public and private duty, we ought to defend the city. Some seem to think that because New Orleans fell, Mobile must also fall. It does not follow, after Forts Jackson and Philip were passed, New Orleans was at the mercy of the naval power of the enemy. The Mississippi river, deep and wide enough for all the navies of the world, washes the levee at New Orleans. Not so here. The bars and flats below Mobile are admirably adapted to defence against maritime attack. Even if he passes Forts Morgan and Gaines, the enemy has still to encounter our best defences. With all the passes clear, it is only his light boats that can come up; with these passes closed, he cannot reach the city with his floating batteries. If he comes by land, we know how to meet him. An invaded people, aroused to desperation by the wrongs and insolence of a cruel enemy, and behind breastworks, even though inefficiently armed, are formidable to the troops in the world. But we are not left to defend alone on popular fighting and an impromptu army. We are not left to rely solely on shot guns and pikes. If our people take courage from this assurance, and when the alarm sounds, it will be a burning disgrace if every man and boy who can raise a gun, pike or hatchet, does not rally to the appointed rendezvous to do all in his power to resist, attack and kill the invaders. If Mobile is taken, we now predict, and put the prediction on record, *that it will be the fault of its people.* They can defend it if they have but half the faith and courage that should be inspired by the situation. Get ready, then, every man, to work and to fight.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH.—The following is a copy of a dispatch, dated Camp Moore, La., May the 8th, received in Richmond May 9:

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN: The Governor of Louisiana directs me to inform you that all the cotton on the Mississippi river up to the mouth of Red river has been burned, and all on its tributaries is ready for the torch. He issued a proclamation ordering its destruction in the event it could not be removed into the interior, but the spontaneous action of the people anticipated his order. We have traveled on the Red and Owachita rivers since the fall of New Orleans, and find the sentiments of the people unanimous to destroy the whole crop, rather than permit a pound to fall into the hands of the enemy.—The capitol is fixed temporarily at Opelousas.

YANKEES AT THE WHITE SULPHUR.—We are informed that a force of between twelve and fifteen hundred of the enemy now occupies the county of Greenbrier.—This was quite unexpected to the people of that county, who looked only for marauding parties, and for such, ample preparation had been made. This unexpected force succeeded in driving the only means of defence from the county as far as the Sweet Springs, in Monroe, and we are sorry to learn that in a skirmish with the enemy, several citizens are missing, whom it is supposed are killed.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

If New Orleans was never to be defended after the enemy's ships had made their way to it, its fate may be considered only to have been anticipated, inasmuch as in a few weeks the enemy will have afloat a number of ocean going batteries, invulnerably plated with iron armor, carrying enormous armaments, and of great tonnage, which would have eventually passed the river defences. It is wise for us to remember that though we may defy the efforts which the enemy's shipping now on the coast may make against Mobile, other and more terrible agencies for the capture or destruction of our city may ere long be brought against it. Since the demonstrated availability of mail-clad craft, even Great Britain no longer confides in the powerful fortification of her harbors, the perfecting and strengthening of which has been the work of centuries, but trembles with the well-founded apprehensions of her coast cities in the event of a war with any naval power. Our enemy will soon have an iron-clad squadron afloat for an assault upon the coast cities we yet hold, and if human ingenuity can devise any possible method by which they can be defended against attack in such guise, let it go to work for our protection. Happily, in the case of Mobile, the approaches to the city are so shallow that an invulnerably iron-clad vessel of sufficiently light draft to come within range, would hardly be sea-worthy for the voyage out from the North. Could she make the voyage, obstructions in the channel would not avail, as she could deliberately remove them under fire, and dig her way through to the city. The day of forts and batteries as coast defenses is now past. Henceforth, belligerents must meet iron with iron.—*Mobile Register.*

THE YANKEES WORKING THE NEGROS AT PORT ROYAL IN CHAIN GANGS.—The N. Y. Herald, of the 5th inst. says:

We observe it is stated in a New York journal "on authority," that the negros at Port Royal are chained together in gangs, in order to compell them to work, as their minds were so perverted by the false teachings of fanatical missionaries that they thought they would have to work no more, and that in future the white men would work for them, and spoon-feed them besides.—This only proves what we have often said—that the negro will only work on compulsion. If the legal owners of these lazy blacks had chained them in the manner described, there would be a loud outcry against their inhumanity. We do not believe there are any examples of the kind—an evidence that the Southern planter knows better how to manage the negro, and can make him work with less cruelty, than Northern men, who do not understand his nature, and are less kindly to him. If the statement be true, nothing can more clearly demonstrate the impossibility of giving freedom to the negros of the South without such coercive laws as will force them to work. The negro's idea of Freedom and Paradise is to have nothing to do.

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom.

No. 18.

There was in Cincinnati an Union Vigilance Committee, with one or two of whose members we were on terms of intimacy; one especially we now remember with pleasure, for he was assiduous in his attention, and every scrap of information which he thought might be of service he imparted, and to him and a few others, all of whom we hold in grateful remembrance, and would gladly name, were it prudent, we were indebted for much useful information. When the brunt of battle falls on this city, as fall it must, we think, we would, if we could, like the angel of old and Lot, warn out from the impending doom many good men and true, aye, and women too, whom we know there

A gentleman from Carroll county, Ky., was invited to meet us at a certain house one evening—politics were ignored—but at table one was relating his experience in Parkersburg, Va., and, among other feats of the Federal arms, he stated that the clergyman with whom he boarded had been interdicted from preaching by reason of his Southern sympathies. Another rebel sympathiser, who owned a fine farm and elegant house in the suburbs, had been driven from his home, and everything he had was confiscated. We had put up with all thus far, but now we interrupted the narration by asking what he called such proceedings, for, said we, we think it downright and cowardly robbery. The Kentuckian said not a word, simply raised his eyes towards ours. We were entirely ignorant of each others sentiments on this engrossing subject. We adjourned to the parlour, and as chance would have it, we were left alone for a few minutes before the others joined us. From one simple question, and the manner it was put, we found out our man. The question was in relation to the capture of Mason and Slidell. So, said we, turning full upon him, you are one of those confounded rebels. His astonishment was perfect; but we instantly put him at his ease by a few words, when he informed us that, unknown to a living soul but his own men, of whom he had 25, he was even now picking up *odds and ends* preparatory to slipping over the border and joining Kentucky's idol, Buckner. His father is or was a wealthy farmer, and supposed to be, as was his son, staunchly Union. He gave us an invitation, should our schemes fail, to make his house our home.

Cincinnati had no fortifications if we except two or three guns on Mount Adams, and some *talked* of on Vine Street and Sycamore Hills. These hills, which environ and protect the city on three sides, are some 600 feet above the ocean's level, and probably 300 or 400 feet above the river's; and in the basin lies the city, ampitheatred, so to speak, by those hills; opposite are the cities of Covington and Newport, the Sicking river flowing between them and spanned by a suspension bridge. Large fortunes were being made out of army contracts, and stupendous frauds are being practised. A lot of 1200 great coats came under our notice, which were intended for the 2nd Ohio, but its Colonel refused to accept them, they were so worthless; indeed, so gross was the attempted imposition, that the garments went a begging; no one could be found barefaced enough to either avow the ownership, or even to acknowledge the manufacture of them. They were held for an owner, in Government hands, who had not presented himself when we left, weeks afterwards.

Miles Greenwood, the founder and inventor of the steam fire engines, had a contract for the Mississippi fleet guns, also for what was called the Greenwood rifle, an old arm altered. They were a fine *job* for him, consequently a poor one for the Government. We visited his shop, which was a perfect hive of industry, forging death-dealing implements to cement the Union with the life-blood of the South!

There was a crack regiment called the Guthrie Greys, which, being deceived in their promised furlough, when they returned from Western Virginia, and were carried past Cincinnati to Louisville, mutinied, and, despite all that Gen. Buell could do, up they came, pell-mell, to their homes and families. An order was issued for their being disbanded, but it had to be *smothered*, and the boys, having had their frolic, were received back into favor. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by many regiments, who had been months in the service, and had not received any pay. An Irish, called "the bloody Irish," and a German regiment, we forget their numbers and Colonels, *en route* from Kanawha to Louisville, mutinied and positively refused to pass Cincinnati unless their arrearages were forthcoming.

At the risk of being accounted prolix, we shall as briefly as may be, give a little sketch of the manner in which arms were introduced into the South by sympathisers, and show how one resolute and daring man supplied many, hundreds of which found their way to the capital of our own State.

There was in Louisville an ardent Southerner, an extensive wholesale dry goods man, who, while the Nashville road was open, was in the habit of frequently visiting Cincinnati and purchasing large quantities of arms, principally revolvers, for the *ostensible* object of selling them at home; bye and bye, suspicion began to attach to Mr. *Jones*, (son nom de guerre,) and a valise full of pistols was detained at the express office in Louisville. A boy from the Galt House, instructed as to his deportment, was dispatched to enquire for Mr. Jones's trunk or valise, when the clerk told him that Mr. Jones must come for it himself; the boy answered that the gentleman had been traveling all night and was then asleep in his room. Well, says Mr. expressman, he can come for it when he gets up. Quick as a flash, Mr. Jones, who was close by, confronted the astonished clerk, and, shaking his fist in his face, exclaimed, "Now, sir, I am Mr. Jones; *you know me*, and if you've got any thing to say, say it right here; boy take up that trunk and carry it to my room, and you, sir, if you are a better man than I am, I dare you to put a finger on it," so saying he turned on his heel and followed his contraband home. But the time had arrived when all intercourse was interdicted, and friend Jones had a lot of several hundred Navy revolvers, an article that would not pass muster, with either Mr. Guthrie, or Collector Cotton; so he set his wits to work, and bethinking himself of a certain well known stock fancier, just inside the Tennessee line, he procured one of those big country waggons, half caravan, half Noah's ark, and caused a false bottom to be made for it, and between *decks* he carefully stowed away his "dogs of war."

There he purchased a fine bull calf and a sow, both of the most approved English breeds and valuable specimens. He then got his driver, having previously obliterated the marks of the fresh work, and also carefully lettering the waggon bed. He told him to take the team and get the animals, which he was to convey with all care and attention to Mr. ——, giving him special instructions not to drive too fast, and to feed and water the stock regularly. The boy perfectly innocent of all but his living freight, started with his papers and permit, while Jones himself followed in his buggy, keeping well in his rear; and in this buggy he had just as many pistols as he could stow away comfortably. All went on smoothly, until arriving at a town some 30 miles from the Hateline, where the waggon was stopped by a set of Union men; the boy was well interrogated, but as he knew nothing more than that he had been hired to carry the animals to this stock raiser, whom these men knew well, of course he could not keep from telling a straight story, and was permitted to depart. Jones held back to allow the waggon to get a good start, then drove briskly up to water his horse. He was well known here, and himself, knowing all the business men of the place, saw that the group who soon surrounded him, were about equally divided Union and Southern rights men. Rumor had credited Jones with the reputation of a smuggler, and now the Union men closing around, accused him of carrying arms South, and they *must* search his buggy. Dropping the reins on the dash board, his resolution was formed in a moment; thrusting his hands into his pockets and pulling out a revolver in each, he levelled deliberately at the foremost, and exclaimed. The first one that dares to stop me, or in any way interfere, is a dead man; so clear the street, gentlemen, and let me pass. A suppressed laugh burst from the secessionists, as the Union men *pulled in their horns* and fell back, and Mr. Jones, gathering up the reins and putting whip to his fast nag, nodded a farewell, and drove off at high-pressure speed. He landed all his arms safely on the Nashville cars, and we were informed that three hundred of this very lot were sent to Raleigh. On his return to Louisville, he received several anonymous letters from Cincinnati, couched in such language: "You long legged rascal, we know you; the rope is made that will hang you, if you ever set foot here again; we dare you to come back here and play any of your pranks," and so forth. Well, Mr. Jones *did* go back, and as he was going up the steps of the Burnet House, a friend tapped him on the shoulder and told him he *must not* stay in town, that he was watched, and even then preparations to take him were being made. Jones refused to flee, when his friend literally forced him into a hack, and hurried him across to Covington, where he got on the cars for Louisville. Further, deponent sayeth not.

Parties in Louisville made a very lucrative business of smuggling, and under the sanction, or rather connivance, of the Custom House people, whose visual organs were rendered useless by the intervention of a certain opaque mineral called gold. Such ardent ornithologists were they, that they neglected their business and turned aside to secure that species of eagle called the *golden*, formerly an habitant of the Southern States, but now rarely seen, and then only in *rapid transit* to some secure retreat.

D.

Movements and Spirit of the War.

The way the Yankees intend to Govern the South—The Negroes to be armed and organized into a Military Police for the conquered cities—The fate in store for us if beaten in this War.

We give this morning, says the Richmond *Examiner*, the most startling and extraordinary threat of our subjugation that the North has yet made in this war. It is true that we knew, if beaten in this war, that our States were to be reduced to the condition of "territories," but we never before knew that we were to be governed by brigades of negroes, and that our slaves were to be armed and enrolled into a military police for our government! If there is a man in the South who thinks there is a retreat from the present struggle but in chains and slavery, let him read the following and be convinced:

From the New York Times (editorial,) May 1.

A Negro Military Police for Southern Cities.

The Confederate leaders count largely upon the aid they are presently to receive from the climate in repelling the Union armies. The occupation of New Orleans cannot, they believe, continue longer than June, because of the summer heat, malaria, and fevers to which Northern troops will be exposed; and as last fall they argued that, if they could only hold out until winter, Europe would come to their assistance, so they now persuade themselves that summer will bring to their redemption that tremendous destroyer—the yellow fever.

It is not to be doubted that, with the coming summer, sickness will very seriously affect the usefulness of our unacclimated soldiery in the South. On the Atlantic, as on the Gulf shores, bilious diseases will make sad havoc among rank and file; and if the yellow fever appears, as it is likely to, such places as New Orleans and Mobile will be wholly untenable. It will be for the Secretary of War to meet this difficulty.

The only means seem at this moment to be the *enrollment and arming of the negroes* in the various cities we may hold on the coast, furnishing them with white officers of skill and accustomed to the climate, who shall drill and discipline them, and exert over them a proper military control. We know of no reason why the preservation of order may not be safely entrusted to this class of persons. They have been employed in the ranks by the Confederates themselves; they make good and tractable soldiers; the English have no better troops in the West Indies; and we can safely reckon not only on their fidelity, but on their immunity from climatic diseases.

The subject, we are happy to see, is engaging the attention of the government. A communication in another column, from our Port Royal correspondent, shows that the temper of the blacks has been tested, by the direction of the War Department, and they have shown an unexpected alacrity in volunteering to bear arms, and do their devoir in field or garrison. Of chivalrous mood—for chivalry in South Carolina is not, it seems, a thing of color—the government can not too promptly avail itself. All the time between this and dog days will be needed to organize and discipline these Hamitic police brigades.

The Port Royal (South Carolina) correspondent of the New York *Times*, editorially endorsed, says that, in view of this plan, General Hunter had summoned a meeting of the blacks at Port Royal, "by the direction of the War Department," and had tested their temper, and that they had shown an "unexpected alacrity in bearing arms." This Yankee correspondent is quite in love with the project, and after a long description of the meeting, in which General Hunter said the government had "provided arms and equipments for them," he grows quite happy over the picture of "retributive justice" that is soon to be visited on South Carolina by this sublime and beneficent experiment of brotherly love and union. He says:

At all events, if the announcement is true concerning the arms and equipments to be sent to General Hunter for the use of the negroes, we shall soon see another principle demonstrated—another fact tested—by that sagacious and fearless soldier. And then, if the experiment prove a success, the question how to make South Carolina again loyal, will have been answered. We shall at once find her soil occupied by a friendly people, outnumbering the rebels, and prepared to hold it for the government by the strong hand we have armed. Truly, to see South Carolina, the very seat of disloyalty, garrisoned, and guarded, and defended by those who so lately were slaves there to the lash and the chain—to see a black police maintaining order where so lately it was a crime for a negro to move but by a white man's command; and to see all this done under the authority of government—unattended by disorder, unaccompanied by outrage—would be an example of retributive justice unmixed with vengeance, such as history has never yet recorded. And what region so appropriate for the sublime and beneficent experiment as the State of South Carolina?—and what soil so fit for the grave of slavery as that where treason was born, nursed and reared to its dreadful maturity?

From the New York Herald.

A NEW BULL FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Secrefary Stanton's bulletin against any news to the newspapers of the impending battle at Corinth until it shall have been reported at the War Department. Our republican journals are making wry faces about it.—We don't complain.

IMPORTANT ORDER—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 11.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C. May 9, 1862.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

The River Batteries.

Everything has been quiet at the river batteries since Thursday last, the enemy's gunboats not having made their appearance since the engagement of that day.

General Johnston's forces have now occupied a line in the vicinity of Richmond, so as to cover the batteries from any land attack.

We, of course, do not enter into any details of the recent movement of General Johnston's forces, beyond the general statement that it is supposed to have contributed to the safety of the city of Richmond.

Everything has been quiet on General Johnston's lines since their recent movement, with the exception of an unimportant cavalry skirmish at Bottom Ridge, in which we suffered no loss.

It is the opinion of officers of skill who have made a reconnoisance at Drury's Bluff, that the position possesses a number of extraordinary advantages which make it tenable against all the enemy's gunboats that can be brought against it. One considerable advantage is, that owing to the sinuosities of the river and the conformation of the banks, the enemy must find it impossible to engage the batteries at a distance over six hundred yards, and that, therefore, no fears need be entertained of long range artillery.

We learn that there is great need at the batteries of negro labor. There were few negroes employed there yesterday evening, while our soldiers were toiling in lifting heavy timbers and in all sorts of arduous and unsuitable work.—*Richmond Examiner*, 19th.

The Killed and Wounded.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Randalsburg Rifles, Co. B, 13th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862:

KILLED

Joseph Thompson, 1st Lieutenant.—Privates, R G C Baker, James F Knox, E L Prather, R Lee Swann and James F Wilson.

WOUNDED

Capt A A Erwin, right arm broken.
Lieut S W Alexander, slightly in the left hip.
Corporal W A Freeman, severely in both shoulders.
Private Jesse A Boyd, slghtly in the hand and side.
" C W Brown, slightly in the breast.
" Henry Cathey, slightly in the hip.
" Jas M Erwin, left thumb shot off.
" F A Hawkins, in the arm and side.
" John B Kerr, in the arm and leg.
" Isaac H McGinn, in left foot.
" Wm J Taylor, severely in the hip and shoulder.
" H F Woll severely in the hip.
" Jos M Knox, known to be wounded and supposed to be killed.
" T E W Boyd and James R Wingate, missing and supposed to be killed.

Freeman, Wolf and H. McGinn, were left in Williamsburg and are doubtless taken prisoners.

S. C. Youngblood sick, and not in the fight but missing.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The Spirit of the "Rebels."

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* admits the invincible spirit of our men in the following paragraphs of his correspondence from the Peninsula:

Of all the rebel soldiers we have seen to-day hardly one of them recommended themselves to our friendly consideration, although we could but pity them in the hour of their humiliation. There was the supercilious curl of the lip and the assertion of a power not possessed by them in the slightest degree, that rebuked whatever feelings of sympathy, under other circumstances, we might be betrayed into expressing for them.

Even in the hour of sickness—aye, even death—they prated of "whipping" us; to the last manifesting how deep-seated is the hatred against us. Comparisons were made between the loss on our side and that of the rebels, always ending in the assertion that we "had not made much by the operation."

War to the death seemed to be the motto of all, with but few exceptions.

From Fortress Monroe—The Traitor Steamboat Captain.

A Fortress Monroe letter, dated May 8th, says:

This morning at half past 7 o'clock a small steamer was descried approaching Newports News from the rebel side of James river. She was quite a small craft, with a dense column of black smoke curling out of her pipe, and her hurried manner confirmed the belief that she was making her escape from rebeldom. Upon a telescopic observation no flag was discovered on board, except a small one on the fore halliard, a white flag with a red border, in the centre of which was the name of the boat, "J. B. White." The troops in garrison at Newports News viewed the fugitive steamboat with great curiosity, and, as she reached the wharf, the troops crowded it in order to learn the late news from "Secessia." After the little stray craft had moored alongside of the wharf, Capt. Christian, son of the Provost Marshal went on board the boat and took possession of it in the name of the U. States. The boat had a crew of three men, viz: captain, engineer and deck hand, also two passengers. She left Norfolk at half past five this morning on the pretence to go to Tanner's Creek to tow a schooner, on board of which was a gun, to the Navy Yard. The ruse worked well; hence the escape. The passengers from Norfolk report that Sewell's Point has been abandoned by the rebels, they taking away with them all the ammunition except ten charges for each gun. Craney Island has been partly abandoned; some of the guns have been sent to Richmond, and all the powder, with the exception of ten rounds to each gun. Norfolk is being evacuated. A great many citizens remain, steadfastly refusing to share the positive destruction of the rebel horde.

Captain Lee, Confederate States Navy, is in command there, and says "he will not leave one brick upon another." The Merrimac will be left for the defence of Norfolk; and, if circumstances arise by an attack upon her and the fortunes of war appear to turn against her, she is to be blown up to prevent her falling into our hands.

The Provost Marshall of Norfolk issued an order yesterday to the effect that all the cotton, tobacco, spirits of turpentine, and oil in the district be removed therefrom by five o'clock to-day, and a return be made to the departmental commander, so that transportation may be secured. The articles enumerated above not disposed of as directed will be confiscated, and parties who have concealed them, or connive at the concealment or conveyance to any secret place of deposit, were to have been arrested and severely punished.

Commodore Tatnall has not resigned the command of the Merrimac. The rumor of his resignation arose from the fact that he was ordered to report at Yorktown to the military commander, to which he interposed positive objections. He replied to the rebel secretary of War's order that he would start for Yorktown, running the blockade, but "would report to no one; he would go and act on his own hook."

At half-past seven o'clock this morning, the iron battery Galena, and the gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal weighed anchor, and, under direct orders from President Lincoln, who is still here, proceeded up the James river. The vessels sailed in the order in which they are named. The movement was unexpected to people here, although it ought to have been made one week ago; but the stolid indifference of the chief naval commander has given everybody the impression that little might be expected from the North Atlantic squadron while it is under its present chief. The arrival of President Lincoln here is most opportune. Notwithstanding his inexperience in naval matters, he at once saw the necessity of a little action among the immense fleet that has been rotting in these waters for several months past.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, A. M., heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of the James river. Probably the Galena and her consorts may be attacking a large rebel work near Day's Point, twenty miles from Newport's News.

The rebels at Sewell's Point have been destroying powder for several hours during this forenoon. They also burst a large number of cannon to prevent them falling into our hands.

PRISONERS RETURNED.—A boat with 14 late prisoners, released by the Yankees at Ship Island, arrived at the city this morning. They were put ashore, with six others, at Mississippi City Friday, and hearing of a large boat in the Back Bay of Biloxi, left there by two deserters from the fleet, they took possession of it, and managing to collect half a dozen oars, they started yesterday morning and reached home without any adventure. The others being Spaniards and well acquainted along shore, preferred taking their chances more leisurely. The men are portions of the crew of the schooners Charlotte, (late Pioneer) Southern Independence, and Virginia, which sailed from Mobile on the night of April 12th, and were taken before daylight, the schooner Cuba, which was captured the same night, on her return voyage, and the R. L. Files, which sailed on the night of the 19th of April. The captain, mate, and two hands of each vessel, were sent to Boston.

The vessels which sailed on the 12th, left with a fair wind, about 9 o'clock at night, but the moon shining so bright that it was impossible to evade observation; besides which they had been lying several days in Navy Cove, in plain sight of the lookouts at the enemy's mast head. Still they might have escaped had not the wind left them. The capture was made 60 or 70 miles from land. The Southern independence was the first brought to, and the boarding officer inquired where the other two were. The Victoria being in sight they pointed to her, but denied all knowledge of any other; the Charlotte being then out of sight ahead.—The officer replied there was another, giving the names of all of them, and showing his knowledge of what was going on in Mobile by asking a good many questions, as when the steamers Cuba and California would leave, &c. He even told how many bales of cotton each of them would take. The prisoners were taken to Ship Island, and there kept on board the men of war until they were released.

On Wednesday last thirteen mortar boats and two transport ships, with troops, left the fleet, but all except the latter returned next day, and one of our informants says that one of the boats passed under the stern of the man of war on board which he was, and the captain informed the captain of the man of war that Fort Morgan had surrendered without firing a gun!

They say the coast is full of traitors, who make no pretence of concealment, and the few loyal citizens do not dare to take vengeance on them.—*Mobile Register*, 14th.

Regulations Concerning Substitutes in the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ. AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, April 26, 1862.

General Order No. 29.

I. The following Regulations concerning substitutes in the Army, are published by direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier not indebted to the Government, who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the Camp of the Company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowances due to the non-commission officer or soldier discharged, shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5. Substitution shall not exceed one per month in each Company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll and monthly return.

II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a Camp of Instruction, for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

III. On the reorganization of new companies from companies already in service, and the election consequent thereon of officers, according to existing laws, the commissions of such of the officers of former companies as may not be re-elected, will necessarily expire, and they will cease to be in service from the date of reorganization and election.

By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

The New York *Herald* says that General McClellan was struck by a piece of shell in the battle of Williamsburg, but was not injured.

The Northern papers say that the Sickles brigade suffered severely in the battle of Williamsburg. The loss in killed and wounded is given at two hundred and fifty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

DEATH OF MRS. E. McCORD VERNON.

RICHMOND, VA., May 17th, 1862.

Mrs. E. McCord Vernon died in this city to-day, after a brief illness. She had taken an active part in the movement to build an iron gun-boat, and was Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies' Defence Association.

EIGHTEEN OF THE MONITOR'S CREW LANDED AT CITY POINT—NINE CAPTURED, EIGHT KILLED, AND ONE WOUNDED—JEFF. THOMPSON SINKS TWO FEDERAL GUN-BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI —FEDERAL LOSS AT WILLIAMSBURG.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 19th, 1862.

Eighteen of the Monitor's crew, who came ashore at three o'clock this afternoon at City Point, were surprised upon landing by the Confederate pickets, and ordered to surrender. Nine of them, including four officers, laid down their pistols and cutlasses. The others rushed to the small boat and pulled for the Monitor, eight of whom were killed and the remaining one lost his arm.

The Monitor opened with a heavy gun, which prevented the rescue of the boat and the survivor. Nine of the captured reached here at half-past six o'clock and marched through Sycamore street to Gen. Huger's headquarters, surrounded by a great crowd. One of the officers is a paymaster, and the others are midshipmen. None of the Confederates were hurt.

Late Northern papers report the sinking of the Mound City and Cincinnati gun-boats by Jeff. Thompson's cotton boat fleet, and the Benton was badly damaged.

They also acknowledge the loss of one thousand killed, twenty-five hundred wounded, and six hundred prisoners at Williamsburg.

FROM FORT PILLOW—ONE FEDERAL GUN-BOAT & TWO MORTAR BOATS SUNK—YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS—DEFEAT OF JAYHAWKERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 19th, 1862.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 13th inst., has a dispatch from Fort Pillow, which says: We fought the enemy with four of our lightest gun-boats for one hour and a half. They had eight gun-boats and twelve mortar boats. We sunk one gun-boat and two of the mortar boats. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. Our sharp-shooters literally mowed the enemy down. Commodore Montgomery commanded our fleet.

The Avalanche says that three cases of yellow fever are reported in New Orleans.

The Fort Smith Bulletin understands that three hundred Jayhawkers were defeated by the Confederates at or near Keitsville recently.

FROM CORINFH—THE FEDERALS MOVING ON OUR LINES AND FORTIFYING—MORGAN'S LOSS AT LEBANON.

MOBILE, May 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 13th, says that Captain Avery, of the Georgia dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines two nights since and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying as they advanced, and also bringing up siege guns of an immense size.

There was considerable movement by the enemy on our right last night.

One of Morgan's men arrived last night and reports that Morgan lost twenty in killed and wounded and forty prisoners in the fight at Lebanon. Morgan's force killed sixty Federals, and captured one hundred and forty, but he was compelled to retire, a heavy Federal force being near coming to attack him.

Morgan's missing men are coming in.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FROM VICKSBURG.—FEDERAL GUN-BOATS IN SIGHT OF THE CITY.—SURRENDER OF THE CITY DEMANDED AND REFUSED.

MOBILE, May 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser says that five of the enemy's fleet arrived in sight of Vicksburg on yesterday at noon. A boat with a flag of truce was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below, when the ferry-boat went down and returned with a summons to surrender the city. The Mayor replied that the city was unprotected, but that he would never surrender it.

Col. Anthony, Military Governor, and Gen. Smith commanding the forts, answered: Mississippians never surrender.

Two additional gun boats arrived later in the afternoon, when the fleet moved over this side of the river behind the point.

All is quiet this morning.

COL. MORGAN'S EXPLOITS.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 20th, 1862.

The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says: After the affair at Sparta, Col. Morgan went into Kentucky until he struck the railroad above Rowling Green. He burnt two trains and the depot; took a Federal paymaster prisoner with thirty thousand dollars, and captured one hundred Federals, whom he paroled and sent back to Louisville.—Morgan has since been in Chattanooga.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, VA., May 20th, 1862.

The Enquirer of this morning has extracts from Northern papers of the 16th inst., bringing English dates down to the 3d.

The prominent subject is the rumored English and French intervention in American affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald of April 29th, says that notes have been passing between the two governments within the past week, in relation to this matter. There is no doubt but the Emperor says no.

The *Enquirer* says, editorially: "Our extracts from the last European intelligence received at the North, indicates, on the part of England and France, a disposition to intervene for the restoration of peace on this continent. The feeling exhibited is altogether in favor of acknowledging the pretensions of the Confederate States."

Lincoln's proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine on the first of June, and that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons, things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS. —GEN. BEAUREGARD'S ORDER.

RICHMOND, May 20th, 1862.

A special dispatch from Corinth to the Dispatch gives the General Order of Gen. Beauregard, read at dress parade on the 19th inst, embracing an order from Gen. Butler, dated New Orleans, May 15th, in which he says that if any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town.

Gen. Beauregard's order closes as follows: Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiery of the North, to whom is given the right to treat, at their pleasure, the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our homes and the disturbers of our family ties.

MOBILE, ALA., May 20th, 1862.

A special Corinth dispatch of the 19th, to the Mobile Advertiser, says that a heavy skirmish took place on last Saturday evening, the 17th instant, on the Purdy road, between a portion of General Smith's command and the Federals under General Sherman. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, but supposed to be heavy.

The enemy is busy entrenching on our right, on the Monterey Road, two miles and a half from Corinth. It is said that the enemy is erecting mortar batteries.

General Mitchell's column from Huntsville, is reported this side of Florence, marching to Pittsburg.

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry is within nine miles of Pocahontas, which place is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Federal prisoners say that the enemy dreads our falling back worse than a battle as they cannot stand the climate farther South. They expect to starve us out by a long seige and thus compel us to surrender.

In a skirmish this morning (19th) a number of Federals were killed and wounded. In another skirmish this afternoon, on Bridge Creek, a mile and a half from our lines, several Federals were killed; no loss on our side. Forrest's Cavalry, Kennedy's Louisiana and Benton's Mississippi Regiments displayed great gallantry.

Butler's villainous order of the 15th, addressed to the ladies of New Orleans, was published to the army to-day by General Beauregard, with an address to the men of the South to revenge the insult to their mothers, wives and daughters, who are treated by the ruffianly barbarians as common harlots.

The New Orleans Crescent has been suspended, because of J. A. Nixon's being in the Confederate army as Lieutenant Colonel of Scott's cavalry.

FROM SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA—FEDERALS ROUTED.

RICHMOND, VA., May 20th, 1862.

The Lynchburg Virginian of to day, says that about five thousand of the enemy were caught between the forces of Generals Heth and Marshall,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

AS WE EXPECTED.—We stated sometime since our impression that Mr. Graham was *not* to be the candidate of those who were pushing him for the office of Governor, and that the *pushers* knew this perfectly, but were carrying on their game for "party purposes."—Who is the man they want? When will they have another caucus to denounce all who do not rotate around the Raleigh *Standard* and its new-found friends, as destructives? How many cross-roads meetings will they hold to deceive the people, and while denouncing party, do all they can to perpetuate it. We annex Mr. Graham's card, merely adding that it takes no one by surprise:—

My name having been mentioned in several of the newspapers of the State, in the number of those from whom a Governor shall be chosen at the ensuing election, and recommended by a public meeting recently held in the County of Wake, I esteem it proper publicly to announce, that I must decline to be considered a candidate for that office. The reasons for this conclusion, arising out of the situation of my family and private affairs, have been freely assigned to all with whom I have communicated in conversation or by correspondence, and need not be repeated. I offer my unfeigned thanks to those kind friends, and the conductors of public journals, who have been pleased to render me this assurance of their confidence, and my cordial co-operation in whatever may tend to the safety, independence and good government of the country. W. A. GRAHAM.

May 9, 1862.

No doubt something will soon be started by the indefatigable *Standard*, which talks about no party, and denounces all who do not belong to its clique as "destructives." People will get tired of this constant plotting and caucussing, this effort to rule or ruin, and it will soon be evident that the friendship of this clique will be fatal to even the best man whom it may support. For our own part, we have neither time nor inclination to follow all the turnings and windings and movements "for party purposes" which we see progressing. The *Standard*, in an article *apropos* to Respass, says that this paper, (the Wilmington *Journal*) "has no confidence in the great body of the late Union men of this State." This assertion of the *Standard* hardly requires contradiction. It is totally without foundation or justification. When the *Standard* talks about the *Journal* and its party "going on in this way, and being allowed to manage public affairs," etc., etc., it is all *words*.—The only party the *Journal* knows is that of the country; the *only* policy it wishes to see pursued is that which will tend to bring the war to the earliest and most honorable conclusion, and no conclusion can be honorable that does not bring absolute independence.

The *Standard* says that young Respass *was an original secessionist*. We are not quite so sure of that, but we *are* sure that had he been ten times over an original secessionist, we would not have felt the less called upon to denounce his treason. The *Standard* cannot conceive of anything being done without a reference to "party purposes." We can—and therein consists at least one difference between us. But we have in another number already expressed ourselves in regard to the Respass and Stanly affairs, and need not trouble our readers with political squabbling or newspaper controversy, which to people sadly in earnest, must seem awfully out of time and place during the present crisis.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, an investigation was had before James T. Miller, Esq., in the case of J. J. Benson, recently postmaster at Weldbrooks, Bladen county.

The charge against Mr. Benson was that of opening letters passing through his office and abstracting valuable enclosures from them. Money had been lost on that route, and suspicion attached to that office, which lead to an investigation by G. G. Lynch, Esq., special agent of the Department, resulting in the arrest of Mr. Benson, under circumstances which warranted his being required to find bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in default of which he was committed to jail to await trial.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

THE *Raleigh Register* says that Mrs. Davis, the wife of President Davis, arrived at that city on Sunday morning, and took rooms at the Yarborough House, where she is now staying. She came under the escort of Senator Gwyn, of California, and was accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Keary, neice of President Davis, and Senator Gwyn's son and daughter.

THE *Hillsboro' Recorder* and *Western Carolinian* speak of the promising appearance of the Wheat crop in the central and western portions of this State. The *Carolinian* says that "the oldest inhabitant is ignorant of a more promising yield."

THE occurrence at Charleston of the stealing of the Steamer Planter in broad daylight, is one of the most shameful events of this or any other war. The truth is that this war has been rather misunderstood. Officers seem to have thought it a nice frolic, and the wearing of uniform a "gay old thing," without a due regard to the deep responsibilities involved. We doubt much, judging from the number of officers uniforms visible about every town, whether as a rule, the officers in any branch of the Confederate service devote themselves sufficiently to giving personal attention to their commands.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS at Queensdale complain of the irregularity of the receipt of the *Daily Journal* at that place. We are unable to account for it, for we are satisfied the obliging conductor on that road delivers them. We have had an interview with him about some reports that had come to us, relative to last Tuesday week's paper, and he assured us that it was carried up. It is impossible for us to do more than to place them in charge of the gentlemen who is so obliging as to take them up, or for him, we believe, to do more than he does. Where the fault is, we do not know. We *do* know, that it is *not* with us.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.—We would throw out the following for the consideration of the patriotic:—

Let some patriotic person or persons, of *very* strong constitution, at as early a day as could be made practicable, go down somewhere near New Orleans, catch a good big, double-breasted yellow fever and bring it along here, smuggle it into Newbern and Norfolk, and leave a few seeds in Wilmington by the way. It may be the death of the patriotic apostle of Yellow Fever, but he will not die unrevenged. Bronze John will offer up thousands to appease his *manes*. Who proposes to start? Don't all go.

WHILE the thunders of war roll around Richmond and the south side of Virginia is measurably exposed to the incursions of the Federals, we predict that the time is close at hand when Northern Virginia will again assert its claims to attention, and names and localities familiar to the public in the earlier months of the war, again assume even more than their original importance.

Of course we cannot state the facts upon which we base these predictions, but we think they will be found correct, and that within no very long time.

WE BELIEVE that McClellan has fallen back from his more advanced lines in the Peninsula, and will not give battle so near Richmond, or will await the operations of the gun-boat and mortar fleet in the James River, and the co-operation of Burnside on the south. It seems to us that if he will not attack us we ought to attack him, for if he is allowed time to cross over to the South side of the James River and join with Burnside, we cannot be in position to meet him near as soon as he can be to attack us on the now undefended side of Richmond. But we forget, newspaper generalship is at a discount, especially since it occasionally has some gleams of common sense.

THE STOPPAGE of the enemy's gunboats at Fort Drury, within eight miles of Richmond, is a good thing, so far as it goes, but only so far. It one attack, and that rather a reconnoissance in force than a grand effort, is repulsed, we must not therefore take it for granted that the danger is over, and so relax our vigilance or stop our preparations. That the enemy will return, with every possible appliance, resolved to exhaust all their resources, rather than be baffled or finally beaten off, there can be no doubt; and that they will finally prevail, unless our efforts keep full pace with theirs, no one can doubt. The struggle might as well take place on the narrow plains of the Peninsula, below Richmond, or along the valley of its great river, as any where else. We have a skillful, wiley and desperate foe to contend against, whose pride is involved in the capture of Richmond, and who will bring all his resources of force and strategem to bear for the accomplishment of that object, and it will require all ours to foil him, and if we succeed, we may rest assured that great will be his discomfiture.

We suppose the enemy will return with mortar boats or will attempt a landing lower down, or something else of that kind, but no doubt all these contingencies have been anticipated, or will be anticipated by our authorities.

The news from the West is not striking in any way. It is hard to say what is doing there. Apparently we are slightly getting in the rear of the enemy, and are operating on the Lower Tennessee, and may ere long burst down upon Nashville and render Halleck and Buel uneasy in their position. Our friend Jack Morgan came near getting caught not long since. No effort will be spared to take the redoubted "Jack." But he is not yet taken.

A friend who writes us on business from Corinth under date of the 8th, gives us nothing new, but still his letter cheers us, as it expresses the confidence felt by our troops there—a confidence in themselves, in their commanders, and above all, in their cause.

A New Arm.

We understand that Mr. Frorlich, of the Confederate Arms Factory, in this place, proposes to bring to the attention of the Confederate Government a new and efficient weapon in the form of a thirty-six shooter Rifled Revolver, capable of doing accurate and efficient service at a distance of 1,400 yards, and throwing a ball of three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is to be carried on a light wagon, drawn by one horse, the whole gun included, managed by one man. The wagon is to have a bullet-proof shield of sheet iron in the form of a triangle, to defend the man and horse, when in action, from the shots of the enemy's sharp-shooters. Loopholes in the screen will give room for the firing of the gun, which can be moved in any direction.

The Revolver may have either one barrel or any larger number, as may be deemed advisable. It will be fitted with a sight or "loop" like that on the Swiss rifle, and will be well adapted to out-post or picket duty, from its long range, accuracy of fire, number of shots and protection of gunner.

We are requested to publish this, and to ask our exchanges to copy it, for the sake of the important end it is intended to promote:

To the Tobacco Planters of Virginia and North Carolina.

CONFEDERATE STATES NITRE BUREAU,
Richmond, May 8th, 1862.

Notwithstanding the large yield of Nitre from caves frequently advertised in our newspapers, the receipts from that service have not been sufficient, and the Government is under the necessity of looking to other sources to meet the demands of the service. It is well known that the tobacco farms of Virginia and North Carolina contain a considerable quantity, which by a very simple process can be obtained from the earth of the barn floors, and an appeal is now made to every planter to engage in the manufacture of this article which is so very important to the Government at this time. Experiments in the earths of tobacco barns were first instituted under the direction of Capt. Minor by Mr. F. J. Barnes, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that all tobacco barn floors contain more or less nitre according to the length of time they have been in use; a barn which has been in use some twenty years will contain nitrous earth to the depth of six or nine inches, and one which has been in use some five years only two or three inches; many of the barns, it is believed, will yield as much as one hundred and fifty pounds, of nitre, and planters will find it no less profitable, than it is patriotic, to engage in the manufacture of saltpetre, when as much as they can be sold by the Nitre Bureau at twenty-five cents per pound for all nitre which contains no impurities over 10 per cent. Capt. Minor has kindly furnished this Bureau with the information which he had collected on this subject, and unites with me in the publication of this notice.

Process—Dripping—Procure four barrels, with one head in each, as near water tight as practicable, (flour barrels will do but whiskey or molasses barrels are better,) number them 1, 2, 3, 4. Make false bottoms in them with twigs or otherwise, as may be most convenient, line the barrels over this pretty well with straw or hay, extending this lining some distance up the sides, and fill with earth from the floor of the barn. Pour sufficient water to each barrel thoroughly to moisten it. Each barrel should be a little inclined to one side, and should have a spile hole as near the bottom as possible, which must be stopped with a wooden spigot for about twelve hours after the first water is poured in, and then unstopped, and the water allowed to run or drip into some vessel provided for the purpose. The dripping now from No. 4, should be returned to it until it drips clear; that from No. 3 should be poured into No. 4; that from No. 2 into No. 3, and that from No. 1 into No. 2, pouring after this all the fresh water into N. 1.—Thus it will be seen that the fresh water passes first through No. 1, taking up its soluble substances; that this partially charged liquid goes into No. 2, getting still more nitre; that on being drawn off from No. 2, it passes through No. 3, and is finally carried through No. 4 getting an additional supply of nitre at every change. Thus the liquid coming from N. 4, is as highly concentrated as can conveniently be obtained. The clear lye from No. 4, may be set aside, in some vessel, to settle, until enough is obtained to commence boiling. After the water has been passed through No. 4 four times, it will be exhausted and can be emptied and filled with fresh earth and placed as No. 4, of the series, No. 4 becoming No. 3, No. 3 No. 2, and No. 2 becoming No. 1, the present No. 1 (formerd No. 2,) will now be filled with fresh water and this having drained through, the earth will be emptied and fresh earth put in and the barrel placed as No. 4, thus preserving a continued rotation of the barrels and avoiding the necessity of stopping to refill all at once. Care should be taken in pouring the clear lye into the vessel for boiling to pour in as little of the sediment as possible, thus having so much less filth to get rid of in boiling. Where it is not convenient to get barrels, hoppers may be used, containing, as near as practicable, to the same rules as with barrels. The hoppers should be made of split timber or slabs, converging on all sides, and made as tight as practicable.

Boiling—Procure an iron pot large enough to hold the liquor to be boiled, and pouring all the liquor into it, boil it briskly, when a scum will rise on its surface; this scum must be skimmed off and returned to the barrels, and the boiling continued until a drop taken up by the end of a stick becomes hard or solid when let fall upon cold metal or upon a plate.

The liquor is now to be dipped out of the pot and poured into a cloth placed over a tub or barrel, and allowed to strain through into the tub below and become cold. As soon as the liquor begins to cool, crystals of saltpetre will commence forming, and when cold the liquor left—called mother liquor—must be poured off from the saltpetre back into the pot with the fresh liquor for boiling, as it still has considerable saltpetre in it.

RICHARD MORTON,
Captain In Charge Office.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
Richmond, May 8th 1862.

I approve of the process above indicated, and recommend it for adoption.

GEORGE MINOR, Commander,
Chief of the Bureau.

From exchanges which came to hand yesterday, we glean the following summary of news and incidents of the war:

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—SPAIN AND THE SOUTH.

The Gainesville (Fla.) *Cotton States* says:

On last Monday we met Capt. Paul Ardisson, of the ship Liborn Eagle. He stated that he took in an assorted cargo at Havana for New Orleans, and encountering the blockade off the latter place, was chased for several days, and finally so closely pursued when off Crystal River, that it became necessary to leave the ship. He fired her, and with all the crew escaped to the shore. The ship had a large quantity of powder on board, and she blew up when the Yankee launches were within eight hundred yards of her.

Capt. Ardisson informed us that he saw in a Cadiz paper at Havana, that Spain had agreed to receive Mr. Rost, our commissioner, on the same conditions that they received the United States Minister. If it is correct, Florida will be proud of her aged mother, and the Confederate States will stand rebuked for having neglected Spain so long.

The Quincy (Fla.) *Dispatch* also alludes to the rumor, as follows:

This Captain passed through here a few days since, and had in his possession a Cadiz (Spain) paper of a recent date, in which it was stated that our independence had been recognized by the Spanish Government. That our Commissioner, Mr. Rost, was officially received at Madrid as the representative of the Confederate States Government, and that a Commissioner had been accredited to our Government, and was now on his way hither.

While we have very little faith in the continual reports of European recognition that come to us from various sources, we may state that the impression gains grounds at the North that the Government at Washington is in possession of information which it is thought may possibly lead to a cessation of hostilities for the present. A mediation and compromise is hinted at, together with a special message from the President on the subject. Whether the recent visit of M. Mercier to Richmond has anything to do with this "current report," is not stated; but it may be added, in this connection, that the correspondent of the New York *Post* has been informed "upon excellent authority" that Count Mercier has declared to a distinguished member of the Government his conviction that nothing but absolute subjugation will bring the South back into the Union. A Washington telegram, however, says that the rumor of prop sed intervention is entirely without foundation.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The following was received by Secretary Mallory last night, and kindly furnished us for publication:

DRURY'S BLUFF, May 15, 1862.

HON. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of Navy.

SIR: The enemy came up the river at half past 6 A.M., the Galena ahead, the Monitor and a small iron steamer, a side-wheel, and a smaller gunboat following in succession.

When about four hundred yards from our obstructions, our batteries opened fire upon the Monitor and Galena. They did not reply until the Galena had placed herself directly athwart the channel. After which she and the Monitor opened a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping under way, and at about from a quarter to a mile lower down, and so close under the opposite shore that only four of our guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the Galena, only occasionally paying a compliment to the others.

Several of our shots, at long range, passed through and through them, and they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the Galena—nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface. At eleven o'clock, A.M., one of the Patrick Henry's eight-inch solid shot passed into her bow port; immediately the smoke rushed out of her ports, showing, evidently, that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty cheers as she slipped her cables and moved down the river. Our pickets heard her captain say to one of the other gunboats, that she was "in a sinking condition."

Our sharp-shooters did good service, picking off every man who showed himself.

There is no doubt we struck them a hard blow. The last that was seen of them they were steaming down the river.

Every officer and man discharged their duties with coolness and determination, and it would be doing in justice to many if I should mention or particularize any. Captain Drury and his company fought their guns with great effect.

CASUALTIES.—Seven killed, among them Midshipman Carroll, and eight wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN FARRAND, C. S. N.,
Commanding Post.

From the London Times, April 19.

Suffering of the People of England.

The almost incessant rain has abated; the sky is clear and bright; the spring flowers are out in spite of the cold, and the bloom is on every shrub and fruit bearing tree. So far, there never was a pleasanter Easter.—But while the seasons run their course there is one season that is not returning. A population of millions is now suffering as much as if the sun had reappeared shorn of half its beams, or nature had suddenly shown signs of decay. A terrible cotton dearth deprives countless hands, through populous districts and crowded cities, of the means of earning bread. It is all the same as if the grain had perished by blight, or the root by rot; for, though the food is in the country, or within purchasable distances, the means of purchase are not to be found; and the people perish, as was said in the days of "Protection," in the midst of full granaries and piles of provisions. An inscrutible Providence ever varies the dispensation. It was once a fiscal system; then it was a bad harvest; then it was an overstocked market; then it was the periodical rebellion of labor against capital. Ingenious men endeavored to forecast the next shape of calamity, and imagined a quarrel with the United States, in which they would attempt to starve us out, and humble us to terms by withholding their cotton. The Americans themselves grew proud of our dependence. But that has now happened which neither happened before, nor so much as occurred to any prophet of ill. The cotton crop has been shut up on the soil that bore it by a disruption of the States themselves; and for once we are the "baser nature" that

Comes
Between the pass and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites.

The myriads who a few years ago were reading with tears the tragic tale of negro suffering and wrong, little thought that they would one day exchange a sentimental for an actual participation in that story. The American abolitionists, having preached to them in vain, now enforces a reluctant consistency, and denies them slave grown cotton. The result is a national disaster. It does not seem to abate, and no one can say what pass it will come to. For a time there was hope, founded chiefly on the difficulty of supposing that so strange a state of things could last long. The war was to end soon by the mere process of exhaustion. The blockade was to be set at naught. There was to be a European intervention. There might be a circuitous traffic.—Perhaps the calculations were wrong. Perhaps the stocks were larger, or India more productive. But all these expectations have had their day, and the result is now before us. There is a dearth of cotton. The mills are passing day by day from full time to short time, from short time to closing. The mill owners are tired of working their machinery to no profit, of maintaining those who can give no return. The amount of the suffering overwhelms private benevolence. The operatives have exhausted their savings, run out their credit, sold their furniture, and at last sunk their pride, and presented themselves before Boards of Guardians and relieving officers. This, however, is not the most miserable result. A letter was published some days ago from "A Lancashire Lad," described the sad straits to which the poor factory girls are reduced, and the appeals to which they are driven. There cannot be a heart in these islands that will not feel for a group of girls wanting nothing but a day's work, and reduced to breathe in an under tone to the casual passer-by—"Cannot you do something to help us?" Cannot we do something to help them? Were there the least hope of that miserable war in the States ending within the few months that wise men assigned to it, we should be only too glad to let things take their course. But we see no such hope, and have to look the calamity in the face.

* * * * * *

In the Union of Ashton-under-Lyne there are now about five thousand receiving relief, compared with half that number in the bad times four years ago, and little more than a third last year. In the Union of Blackburn there are more than ten thousand receiving relief, compared with less than half that number four years ago, and little more than a quarter last year. The Bolton Union is somewhat less dependent on cotton, and matters are only about 25 per cent. worse than last year. In Burnley Union more than twice as many are receiving relief as last year, and a good many more than in the bad times four years ago. In Bury Union there are nearly twice as many "paupers" as there were a year ago; in Corley Union half as many again; in Chorlton Union a third more; in Haslingden Union about twice as many; in Liverpool 22,000, against 14,000 last year; in Manchester township near 13,000, or more than twice as many as last year; in Oldham Union three-quarters more than last year; in Preston Union about 11,500 or between two and three times as many as last year; in Rochdale Union twice as many as last year; in Salford Union, three-quarters more; in Stockport Union three times as many. In these Unions alone there are not less than 50,000 more persons receiving relief than there were at this time last year, when manufacturers were already reducing their produce, and keeping their mills open more for kindness than profit. These 50,000 persons have been driven from their only employment to the hard necessity of demanding relief over and above the applicants of a period which might be called one of anxiety and approaching distress. Yet we are assured those 50,000 additional paupers do not at all represent the number made absolutely destitute by the dearth of cotton; and there are behind them many thousands as badly off, whom nothing will induce to come forward and parade their misery to the world.

Now, what is to be done? Leeds suffers; Sheffield suffers; even Birmingham suffers—there are three thousand more "paupers" there than last year at this time. At Coventry there are near three times as many; such Unions as Stoke-upon-Trent and Eccleesall Bierlow are suffering considerably. Enterprise is flagging at many other places; for the people do not know how soon the flood may reach them, for they live in districts of one cotton district. But the other day 200 persons were starved to death, or more mercifully suffocated in a coal-pit. With the wives and children, here was about 600 persons thrown on the public benevolence. The details won for them a deep and peculiar interest, and £70 000 flowed in with scarcely any invitation. Probably a hundred times that number of victims are now suffering only a more protracted form of the same tortures, and we are almost afraid to plead for them, there are so many scruples and difficulties. Has not cotton produced a wealth and an aristocracy of its own? Has it not been stated, without contradiction, that five millions, and, indeed, much more, have been made by this very rise in prices which we call the cotton dearth? Have not some of the mill owners themselves laid up stocks, and then sold them at a great profit—nay, even for exportation to New York? * * * Would that something would inspire a millionaire or two to address themselves to the noble and necessary work of supplying help-needs for all these scattered and solitary Adams! But we cannot wait for this. We must look ahead and watch the peril in our course. Here is a fearful mass of destitution that may any day prove too great for the local resources. It must not be too soon adopted by the State, but it may be too late, and meanwhile it must not be forgotten by any whom it may concern.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

Morgan's Late Movements.

Our readers will recollect that Captain (now Colonel) John H. Morgan, recently performed some of his characteristic exploits at and near Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn. What he accomplished there was an incident—a chance accident that arose in his own way, and was by no means the object which he set out to accomplish.

When he set out on his expedition from Corinth, he had some 400 men along with him. They were not all fighting men, however, for all their baggage, provender, &c., were carried on pack mules instead of by wagons, and those in charge of the mules went along in that capacity only. When they came into Pulask, it was a complete surprise. They came charging into town, and capturing the straggling Federals at every point. The son of General Mitchell—a Major in the Federal army—was at a hotel there. He was a prisoner before he knew that any danger was nigh. A battalion of infantry was some few miles off on the road towards Huntsville. They were sent for in haste to come to the relief of their brother Federals then in Morgan's clutches: but Morgan has a way of knowing thinks unlike that practised by any one else, and soon knew of the approaching Yankees. He divided his forces into three parties, dispatched two of them on either side of the road towards Huntsville, and one down the road to meet them. Soon they were met, and simultaneously the men on either side came up, completely surrounding the Federals, which, when they perceived, they hoisted a white flag and surrendered at once. The whole batch of them had to be turned loose on parole, as Morgan had started to go somewhere else than that point, and had quite a different object in view. The men were opposed to being paroled, but wanted to remain prisoners, so that they would not have to fight against us any more. After burning up cars and trains of Federal property, and doing such other little tricks as is usual for Morgan, he departed on his way.

He went out by Lewisburg and Farmington, in Marshall county, and from thence to Unionville on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which is perhaps some ten miles above Shelbyville, and a few miles above Wartrace. There he cut the telegraph wire, and having an operator and a battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal Commander at Nashville that Morgan and his rebel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to send all the cavalry they had to that point. The object of this, was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made tracks in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would no doubt have been successful, but by some means—most likely from some of those whom he paroled at Pulaski, the enemy at Nashville had some clue to his further designs, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this message, he pushed on by Versailles and Eagleville, in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the railroad at Smyrna, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, in Wilson county, some 25 miles to the east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

In all their travels they passed as Union men, belonging to the Lincoln cavalry, and found no difficulty in doing so. At Unionville, one old gentleman—a good southerner by-the-by, said, "You need not tell that tale to me; I've seen you before; you're Morgan's men"—but no one believed him, till he was about leaving, and they saw that he had cut the wires.

At Lebanon next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force—three times that of his own. He ordered his men to dismount in the streets of the village and post themselves behind a fence and wait, with good aim drawn on the foe till he should give the word. He let them approach within fifteen steps, when he ordered his men to fire. It is told us, by a gentleman who was in the action, that he never saw as many men "tumbled" at one fire in his life. Every gun brought down a Hessian. They turned and fled precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Morgan descried in the distance, on the top of a ridge, what he guessed was large reinforcements of the enemy, but could not certainly make out that it was; so he sent forward one of his men to reconnoitre, who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at full charge; and as the word was spoken they were almost upon them. Morgan told his men to save themselves as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed, mounted and fled. How many of those on foot escaped is not known—though some did, as they have since joined their chief. There are some sixty or seventy missing, a few of whom are known to be killed and wounded.—The greater part of them went off in a body, and escaped to Sparta, in White county, Tenn.

As Morgan and his men were retreating, they were met by a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and inquired where Morgan was, and why they retreated. They were at once called upon to surrender, which they did, when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, as they could not be well kept in a retreat. Among them was Gen. Dumont. This Morgan did not know (he had represented himself as a colonel) till after he had escaped.

Morgan lost that fine dashing black mare of his, which is by no means a small loss. She fell with him in charging down a steep place, and was disabled.

He soon collected a sufficient force at Sparta, and is now on his way to ——— some place. Before long we shall hear of him again.

General Bragg's Battle Address.

HEADQUARTERS 2D CORPS,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss, May 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You are again about to encounter the mercenary invader who pollutes the sacred soil of our beloved country. Severely punished by you, and driven from his chosen positions, with a loss of his artillery and his honor at Shiloh, when double your numbers, he now approaches cautiously and timidly—unwilling to advance, unable to retreat. Could his rank and file enjoy a freeman's right, not one would remain within our limits; but they are goaded on under a tyrant's lash, by desperate leaders, whose only safety lies in success.

Such a foe ought never to conquer freemen, battling upon their own soil. You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art—away from his main support and reliance—gunboats and heavy batteries; and, for the first time in this war, with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have met on the seaboard have worked us good as well as evil. The brave troops, so long retained there, have hastened to swell your numbers, whilst the gallant Van Dorn and invincible Price, with the ever successful "Army of the West" are now in your midst with numbers almost equalling the "Army of Shiloh." We have then but to strike and destroy, and as the enemy's resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole Northwest.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comd'g 2d Corps.

Official:
GEO. G. GAINER, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.—A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville on the 5th inst. says: "I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky at Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday 1800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen. Kirby Smith is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme."—*Charleston Mercury.*

General Floyd Promoted by the Legislature.

We learn that the General Assembly have appointed General John B. Floyd, Major-General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of twenty thousand men, non-conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia. The act is important, and it is to be hoped will stir up the spirit of the West, in defence of the mines and railroads which are now so important to the South to sustenance and defence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the State Journal.

Report of Col. [illegible], 5th N. C. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS, EARLEY'S BRIGADE,
May 10th, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, under your order, the casualties in the 5th N. C. regiment, commanded by me on the 5th, in the battle near Williamsburg.

About three o'clock, p. m., my regiment was formed in line of battle, composed of the 5th N. C. on the right; 23rd N. C., Col. Hoke, next; 38th Virginia, Lt. Col. Whittle, next, and 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, on the extreme left, with orders from Gen. Early to ascertain the position and charge a battery of the enemy, supposed to be stationed in the woods in our front. After the formation of the line we were moved forward by the direction of Major General D. M. Hill, with instructions to approach the enemy close, with trailed arms, without firing until close upon them. The line passed down into a marshy ravine, and my regiment formed itself in a dense undergrowth composed chiefly of pine, which made the advance in line difficult. On the verge of the field beyond, I halted and reformed the line and examined for the enemy's battery. Not seeing any indication of his presence, I advanced the line about 100 yards into the field, and as I did so a battery situated at a distance of 700 to 900 yards on the left opened upon us with shell.—I immediately changed the direction of the line so as to face towards this point and found that this battery was posted in a skirt of woods near a redout, around and on which there appeared to be *at least* a brigade of the enemy. As soon as I made this movement I found that the line was broken, and I could nowhere see Colonel Hoke with the 23rd, or Lieut. Col. Whittle with the 38th Virginia. The approach to the battery was through an open field of soft earth without any cover for my troops, and feeling great anxiety, I despatched my Adjutant, Lieut. McRae, and Major P. J. Sinclair to Gen. Hill, with a request to be informed what battery I was to charge. Major Sinclair returned with an answer that I was to charge the battery which opened on us, and do it quickly. I immediately set the line in motion, and the men sprang off at a rapid pace. About this time a regiment, which I found afterwards to be the 24th Virginia, Col Terry, engaged the enemy at some three hundred yards to my left in front and drove him out of some houses towards his redoubt. Finding the 23d and 38th still absent, I saw the necessity of connecting my line with this regiment to support it, and at the same time to get the cover of the houses referred to. I ordered my line to advance obliquely to the left, and when I found my men advancing too rapidly, and not sufficiently obliquely, I ordered a halt, passed to the front of line and urged my men to move less rapidly and press more sensibly to the left, and to compose them I ordered them to lie down. The enemy had now commenced to fire upon us with his rifles, which began to be fatal; and at this moment I observed Capt. Early, Gen. Early's Aid, some distance on my left, waving me on. I then pushed on. My color bearer was first struck down, then the flag was seized by his comrade, who fell immediately. A third took it and shared the same fate, when Capt. Berry Robinson, of Co. A, carried it until the staff was shivered to pieces in his hand. Under this fire of grape from the battery, and vollies from the infantry, the regiment continued to advance until I found a slight shelter of a low fence within a hundred yards of the reboubt. The fire was terrific, and my men and officers were falling on every side, and the 24th Virginia, immediately on my left, was suffering in like proportion. I had delivered my first fire at about 190 yards and my men were now firing with effect upon a body of the enemy who were retreating into the redout. At this time Col. Terry fell upon my left, Lieut. Col. Hairston also, and the horse of my Major, Sinclair, had been killed under him. Lt. Col. Badham fell upon my right, and I found myself, with Maj. Marry, of the 24th Virginia, the only field officers remaining on horse. I had previously sent my Adj't to Gen. Hill announcing my loss and the danger of my position, earnestly begging reinforcements, but finding my forces too small, and the position fatally destructive, I did not wait his return, but ordered my command to fall off down the cover of the fence, and immediately afterwards I received an order to retreat.—The charge upon the battery was not attended with success. I have no doubt it would have been, had the 23d North Carolina and the 38th Virginia participated in the assault. How heroically my officers and men endeavored to execute the charge entrusted to them, the list of casualties hereto appended will exhibit, and it is a matter of pride to the survivors, as it was of encouragement to all engaged, to know that their whole conduct was under the direction and immediate personal observation of their Major and Brig. General, the latter of whom fell while bravely leading the attack. All of my officers and men behaved with courage, and no discrimination can be made among them. My regiment is now so reduced as to be inefficient, I beg that it may be speedily supplied, and I ask you, General, in calling to the attention of the Department this regiment, to suggest that my first Lieutenants, who survived, may be assigned to the command of the companies who have lost their Captains by death wounds and imprisonment, except in the case of Capt. H. C. Jones, who was wounded but escaped, and I hope will soon resume his command.

My Adjutant who was with me throughout the fight, rendered me most valuable assistance, and his good conduct, I am sure, did not fail to attract your attention.

I beg to bring to you notice another instance of patriotic action, which merits reward, Mr. Nicholson C. Washington, a young gentleman of St. Louis, had volunteered as a private in my ranks, and on this occasion accompanied me as my Orderly on the field.—He maintained his position by my side throughout, and delivered my orders along the line with coolness and precision.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. K. McRAE,
Col. 5th, N. C.

CASUALTIES OF 5TH REGIMENT.

CAMP 5TH INFANTRY N. C. TROOPS,
May 8th, 1862.

COL. D. K. McRAE,
Com. 3d Brigade, 4th Div. A. P.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and missing officers and men of this regiment, engaged with the enemy at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Lt. Col. John C. Badham, Sergt. Major John M. Felton—2.

COMPANY A.

Killed—1st Lieut. Wm. S. Boswell, 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Anderson, Corp'l Newell, Privates James C. Boswell, Nat'l a M. Bradd, Thos Carter, Geo. Douglas, Simon W. Fowler, Wm. H. Hargrove, Wm. J. Johnston, Andrew Massie, Mike McGlenn, Aaron Moore, Mike Mulligan, Jonathan H. Nickens, Robert Overton, Sam'l A. Rose, John Scott and John Stanley—19.

Wounded—Sergt. Jas. H. Marshall, Sergt. Jas. O. Bryant, Sergt. Stephen Reeves, Corp. Benj. W. Ivey, Privates John W. Atkinson, Wm. B. Autry, Pat. Brannon, Stephen Butler, Thomas H. Davis, Hally Johnson, John F. T. Pate, Joseph Brewer, Clem Calver, Wm. Lanneghan, Jas. Lovett, James W. Monk, Silas Moore and Noah Vonc annon—19.

Missing—Robert Atkinson, Andrew Jackson Smith, David Watkins, L. J. Lockany—4

COMPANY B.

Killed—Sergt. John F. Cross, Corp. Wm. C. Taylor, Privates Calvin Hayes, Albert Knight, Wm. S. T. Nickson, Edward N. Willie—6

Wounded—Lt. S. B. Maloney, Sergt. Charles E. Riddick, Corp. James T. Spence, Privates L. J. Roundtree, Wm H. Willie, Whit. Clark, Ed. Golden, Jos. Harrold, Wm. J. Moodie, Willie Worrel and J. N. Benton—12.

Missing—Richard Harrold, Jos. Hays, Thos. Holler, Thos. Howell, Wm. H. Hare, David A. Jordan, Jno. R Langston, Robert Taylor, M. Savage, Wm. H. Polson, Wm. M. Riddick, Wm. Smith—12.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Grey T. Goodwin, Jas R. Hughes, C. Pilkinton, Wright S. Rains, James B. Strickland—5.

Wounded—Capt. Mullins, Lt. Culbreth, Lt. Moore, Sergeant Jackson Rains, James M. Tomlinson, Jas. W. Eason, Corp. James H. Hignant, Privates Blake Adams, Kedar Brown, Jesse Crawford, Ashley Creech, Wm. Durham, Simon Haines, Elbert Johnson, Walter R. Moore, Stephen Pilkinton, George R. Pool, Willis H. Smith—18.

Missing—Levi Ratten, Geo. Collins, Wm. C. Johnson, Jno. F. Strickland, David Watkins and Wm. C. Wells—6.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Sgt. R. W. Fulford, Private J. Campbell, J. Grey, R. H. Jones, R. Morse, W. M. Moore, J. Robinson, J. Raynor, C. Wiggins and J. Hood—10.

Wounded—Capt. J. Brookfield, Lt. R. R. Grant, Sgt. Doggett, T. Ellerson, A. Finee, J. Horseans, J. Miller, J. Conner, W. Cassey—9.

Missing—Corp. E. Dogett, F. A. Bangert, J. Guilford, J. A. Phillips, W. Rodgers, J. Sping—6.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Capt. S. B. West, Privates R. Morriss, Jas. Bassinger, Thomas Dickens—4.

Wounded—Sgt. Henley, John Bassinger, Wm. Bassinger, H. M. Brown, D. E. Clodfelter, Sam'l Fight, Pat. Hickerty, Geo. Long, John Murray, C. C. Newsome, Francis O'Donnell, Jesse Parks, Joel Sloop and Jonathan Graham—14.

Missing—John Boyle, Pat. Cunningham, C. S. Corble and John Gillespie—4.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Capt. Lanett, Aaron Hughes and John H. Manning—3.

Wounded—Lieut. Joseph S. Hays, Peyton A. Perry, Wm T. Stone, John Atkins, Charton Hobbs, Archibald Hunneycutt, O. Pierce, Jos. T. Williams, Wm. Brown—9.

Missing—James F. Garnett, Reuben L. Keter, Jas. E. Hughes, Jos. F. Holleman, Isaac W. Miller